



IN THE
WORLD WAR

1917-1918-1919

PIPESTONE COUNTY

MINNESOTA



Class _____

Book _____

PRESENTED BY _____

*They Served
to keep the Nation
from this-*

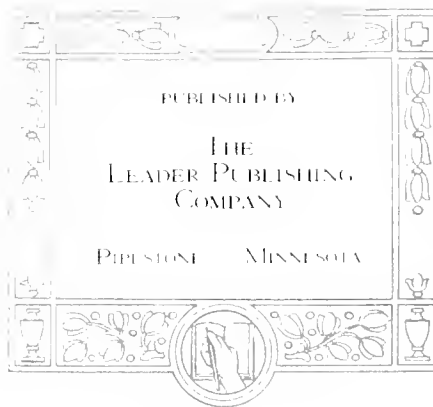




The Honor Roll



1917 -- 1918 -- 1919



PUBLISHED BY

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PIPESTONE MINNESOTA

ESTABLISHED
1888
1922



An Honor Roll

Containing a Pictorial Record
of the gallant and courageous
men from Pipestone County,
Minn., U. S. A.,
who served in the Great War
1917 --- 1918 --- 1919





PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

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MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

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Pipestone County's Honored Dead

CARLETON ASHTON - Pipestone, Minn. Private, 1st Co., Coast Defense Artillery. Entered service November 30, 1914; discharged 1917 because of physical disability. Died March 7, 1919.



PETER BAKKER - Holland, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Died November 3, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M., of influenza.

WALTER EDWARD BREIHOLZ—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. M, 53rd Inf. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas July, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne. Died December 18, 1918, at Recy-Sur-Oise, France, peritonitis.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



VIRGIL D. BRITT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 852nd Aero Sqdr. Entered service Nov. 22, 1917; trained at Field No. 2, Hempstead, L. I.; departed overseas Aug. 31, 1918. Died November 8, 1918, at Aldershot, Eng., of pneumonia.



EDWARD PHILIP CADY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 4th Co., 2nd Bn. Inf., 1st Repl. and Tr. Corps. Entered service Aug. 12, 1918; trained at Camp Pike, Ark. Died October 13, 1918, at Camp Pike, Ark., of pneumonia.



OLAUS BERTIN DYBEVAAG—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Supply Co., 70th Inf. Trained at Camp Funston. Died October 12, 1918, at Camp Funston of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

IRVING BENJAMIN ENGELBART—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. B, 110th Inf. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 15, 1918. Killed in action September 29, 1918.

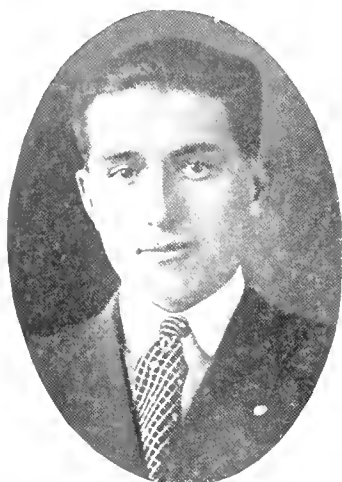


VICTOR ELMER HURD—Regina, Canada. Private, Infantry. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918. Died October 10, 1918, in France, of pneumonia.

OLIVER SMITH HUYCK—Jasper, Minn. Seaman, second class, U. S. S. Transport Bridgeport. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Accidentally drowned October 17, 1918, near Portsmouth, Va.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



JAMES WESLEY HRABAK—Holland, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 328th Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 28, 1918; wounded in Argonne Forest, and killed instantly by bursting shell, during Argonne Offensive near Pylone, on October 11, 1918.

OSCAR IVERSON — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th Reg. Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 2, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 26, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne. Killed in action October 15, 1918, while charging Hill 240.



WILLIAM FRANKLIN KLINGSING—Lewiston, Mont. Entered service Nov. 4, 1917; trained at Camps Lewis, Wash.; Mills, N. Y.; Merritt, N. J.; departed overseas in January, 1918; participated in action at Chateau Thierry and various other battles; calf of leg torn away by shrapnel at Chateau Thierry, on August 10, 1918; returned to U. S. February 21, 1919; operated on at Camp Lewis, Wash.; transferred to Fort Snelling; discharged July 22; brought to parental home in Pipestone on July 24, 1919; died July 26, 1919.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

KENNETH FRANCIS KING-SLEY—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, 32nd Brig. Coast Art. Corps. Entered service April 30, 1917; trained at Key West, Fla.; departed overseas April, 1918. Died July 13, 1918, in Base Hospital No. 101, St. Nazaire, France.



LOUIS LORDAHL — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. G, 16th Bn., 163rd Inf. Entered service; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia. Died at Camp Dodge on October 13, 1918.

EDWIN KORSTAD — Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. B, 18th Inf. Entered service April 25, 1917; trained at Douglas, Ariz.; departed overseas June 10, 1917; battles, Argonne, Cantigny, St. Mihiel, Toul, Somme, Soissons. Wounded at Soissons. Killed in action October 7, 1918.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



A. J. KNUDSON — Hardwick, Minn. Signal Corps, Aviation Section. Entered service at Pipestone, Minn., Feb. 9, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; transferred on Feb. 20, 1918, to South San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field No. 1, Line 148, C. S. S. C. Was taken sick on Feb. 28, 1918; operated on March 1st, and died on March 5, 1918.

GEORGE OMER PUTNEY—Cazenovia, Minn. Private, Co. K, 345th Regt., 87th Div. Entered service Sept. 7, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; mastoid operation. Died at Camp Pike March 31, 1918.



LOUIS OLSEN—Verdi, Minn. Private, 311th Trench Mortar Battery, 86th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918. Died October 17, 1918, at Casino, France, of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

ARTHUR CONRAD SMALL-
FIELD—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. C, 351st Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Leg amputated June 3, 1919. Died June 10, 1919, of tuberculosis of the bone, at U. S. General Hospital, Denver, Colorado.

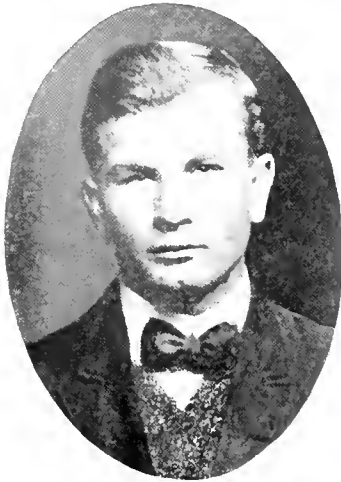


MARION M. SYNHORST —
Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. A, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia., Camp Upton, L. I., and Camp Logan; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Chateau d'Putnois, and others. Killed in action November 7, 1918, at Chateau d'Putnois.

WILLIAM FEBBEN — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 131st Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M. Died November 4, 1918, at Camp Cody, N. M., of influenza.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



BERT TEBBEN — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. 19, 161st Depot Brigade. Entered service August 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill. Died December 12, 1918, at Camp Grant, of influenza.



JESSE WALTERS—Mansfield, Ohio. Private, Co. F, 347th Inf. Entered service Oct. 4, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark. Died Jan. 1, 1918, at Base Hospital, Camp Pike, of pneumonia.



EDWARD WARNKE — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 33rd Co., Infantry. Entered service July 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.; departed overseas October, 1918. Died October 24, 1918, in France, of pneumonia.

Pipestone County's Honored Dead

JOHN WILLIAM WELLS — Hol-
land, Minn. Private, 5th Trench
Mortar Bn., Batt. C. Entered
service July 8, 1918; trained at
Ft. Hancock, N. J.; departed
overseas Sept., 1918. Died on U.
S. Transport in Brest port,
France, of pneumonia, Oct. 1,
1918.



JOHN WILLIAM WENDLAND
— Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co.
C, 50th Inf. Entered service
July 16, 1917; trained at Camp
Cody, N. M.; departed overseas
July 5, 1918; battles, Chateau
Thierry, Argonne; wounded in
action Argonne Woods. Killed
in action October 4, 1918, at Ar-
gonne Forest. Buried in Mili-
tary Cemetery in Septsarges
Woods, near southern edge, in
grave No. 25.

RAY WILLIAMS — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. M, 163rd U.
S. Inf., 1st Div. Entered service
Aug. 1, 1917; trained at Camp
Cody, N. M., and Camp Merritt,
N. J.; departed overseas July 8,
1918. Killed in action in Ar-
gonne Forest October 4, 1918.



Pipestone County's Honored Dead



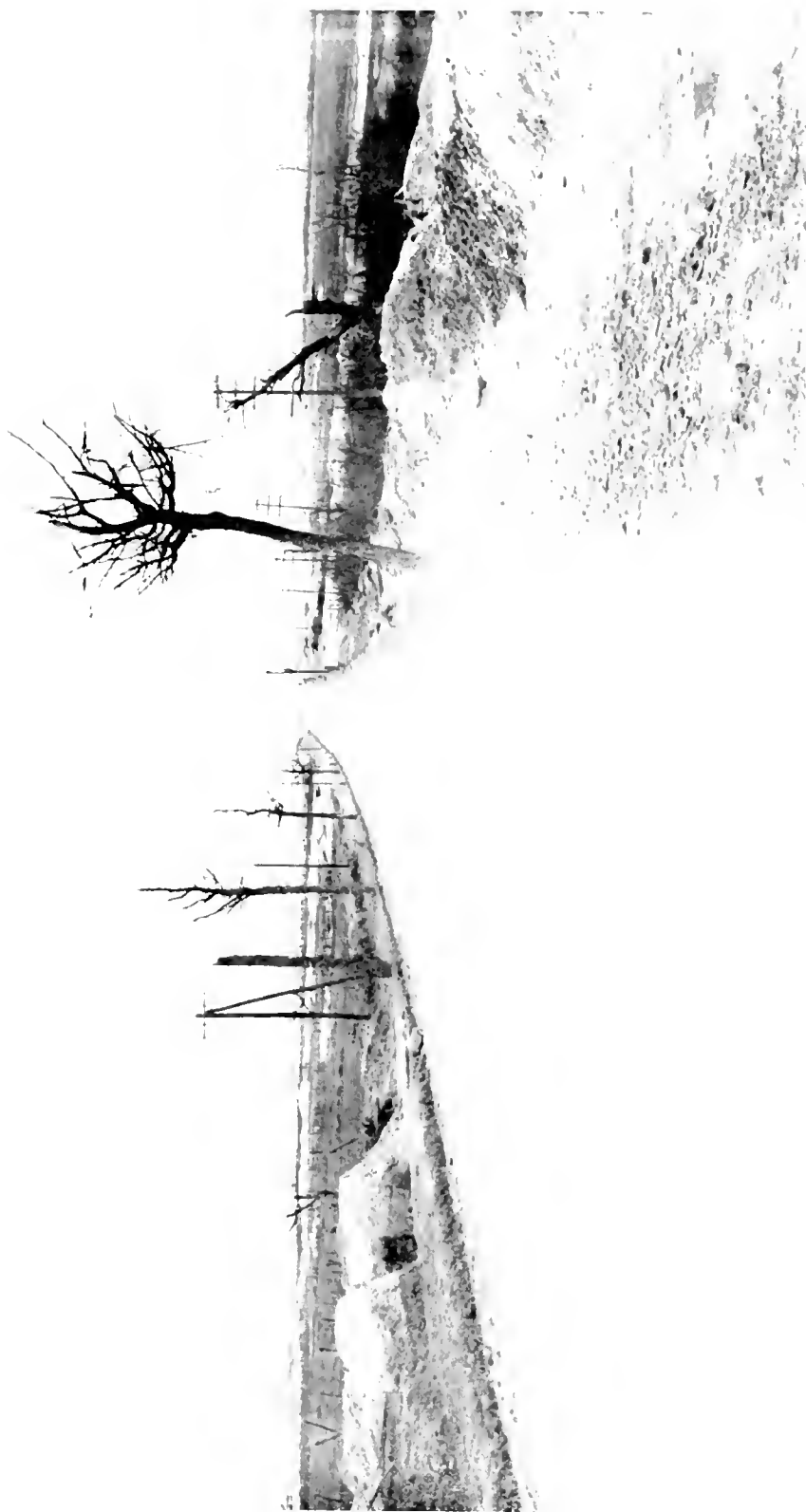
ALBERT H. MICHAEL—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 151st Inf. Entered service Feb. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May, 1918; battle, Chateau Thierry. Killed in action August 19, 1918.

ORVILLE C. WRIGHT—Trosky, Minn. Corporal, Hdq. Co., 4th Inf., 3rd Div. Entered service Dec. 17, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Newport News; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, Argonne Forest, Chateau Thierry, Vesle River, Champagne. Killed in action October 4, 1918, in Argonne Forest.



EDWARD ALDRIDGE—A Canadian soldier, died in Pipestone, Monday, November 18, 1918. He had made his home in this county for several months when he was taken sick. He had been wounded and gassed while in action with his contingent in France. A military funeral was held Thursday, November 21st, and burial was in the Catholic cemetery in Pipestone. No photograph available.

HENRY SCHNEIDERMAN—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. K, 58th Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, and Camp Stewart; departed overseas Sept. 18, 1918. Died in France October 8, 1918, of influenza. No photograph available.



SLIPPERY ROAD THROUGH HENRIKSBURG, ILL.



LOOKING FROM GRAND FIRE ACROSS VALLEY WHERE INTENSE FIGHTING OCCURRED.



ARMY

WALTER E. ABRAHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 355th Machine Gun Co. Entered service April 26, 1918; trained at Camp Funston; departed overseas June 3, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Champagne; gassed Nov. 2, 1918 at Argonne forest.

BENJAMIN HARRISON ADAMS—Trosky, Minn. Wagoner, Co. G, 109th Ammunition Train, 34th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas Sept. 15, 1918.

NOAH J. ADAMS—Ottawa, Minn. Private, 39th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Upton, N. Y.; departed overseas June 7, 1918.

ELMER A. ALEXANDER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Gas Company 1603. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918.

CARL G. ALSTAD—Jasper, Minn. Private, first class, Troop G, 6th Cavalry.

HAROLD M. ALSTAD—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 8, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 27, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Sedan.

JOHN ALTHOFF—Addieville, Ill. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

WILLIAM H. ALTHOFF—Addieville, Ill. Corporal, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.





HOWARD R. ALTON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 34th Reg., C. A. C. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Camp Eustis, Va.

HARRY SEVERT AMUNDSON—Ruthlon, Minn. Private, Co. I, 341st Inf., 86th Div. Entered service June 22, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas August, 1918.

EURA PAGLE ANDERSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Engineers' Corps. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

KENNETH GEORGE ANDERSON—Hatfield, Minn. Musician, 321st Field Art., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Ga.; departed overseas May 19, 1918; battles, Toul, Maubach, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne.

STEPHEN E. ANDERSON—Ruthlon, Minn. Band Sergeant, 351st Inf. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas August, 1918; battles on the lines in Alsace.

FRANK T. ARROWSMITH—Holland, Minn. Private, Medical Corps. Entered service Dec. 4, 1917; trained at Fort McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas Sept., 1918; served in Provisional Base Hospital, Unit No. 8, and Camp Hospital No. 27, Tours, France.

FRANCIS A. APFELD — Lansing, Mich. Sergeant, first class, Handley-Page Bombing Squad. Entered service Dec. 1, 1918; trained at Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.

CYRIL CHARLES AUTHIER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 13th Batt., Inf. Entered service August 8, 1918; trained at Camp MacArthur, Texas.

PHILIP OELSIH AU THER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. C, 72nd Engineers. Entered service Feb. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys; departed overseas June 21, 1918.

JOHN EAY BALDWIN—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. I, 2nd Reg., S. A. T. C. Entered training October, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

HAILEY CLAY BALDWIN—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 31st Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 4, 1917; trained at Camp Johnston, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; departed overseas March, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

EDWARD BACKLUND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 21, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas August 30, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

MILTON BACKLUND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. E, Fourth Corps, Artillery Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas September 3, 1918.

FIN ELVIN BALDRIDGE—Lake Wilson, Minn. Wagoner, Artillery. Entered service December 8, 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Texas; departed overseas May 30, 1918; battle, Argonne.

CHARLES EDMOND BAILEY—Winnetka, S. D. Sergeant, Bat. C, 12th Reg., F. A. R. D. Entered service April 7, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

FRANK BARKLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 311th Ammunition Train, 80th Div. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas September, 1918.





WILLIAM E. BANISTER—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Engineers, Forestry. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp America, Washington, D. C.; departed overseas May 10, 1918.

HOWARD M. BARTON—Private, 4th Trench Mortar Batt. Entered service Jan. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas May 20, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest.

JESSE MARK BATEMAN—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, 6th Cavalry. Entered service January 8, 1918; trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; departed overseas April, 1918.

CARL BACKSTROM—Pipestone, Minn. Cook, Co. I, 47th Inf., 4th Div. Entered service in January, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas in May, 1918.

DONALD M. BARTON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. B, 35th Inf., 18th Div. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Nogales, Ariz.

IRA JACOB BENDER—Kent, Ill. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

ARTHUR BECK—Rathton, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 10, 1918.

WILLIAM WALTER BECKER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Coast Artillery. Entered service Dec. 1, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks, and Fort McArthur, Texas; departed overseas June 10, 1918.

FRANK D. BEMIS—Ruthlon, Minn.
Private, Medical Corps, 35th Div.
Entered service June 21, 1918; trained
at Fort Sill, Okla.

SEVERT JOHN BIM—Jasper, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engineers. En-
tered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained
at Camp Forrest, Ga.

OLIE G. BOLAND—Jasper, Minn.
Corporal, Infantry. Entered service
April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis,
departed overseas June 18, 1918; battles,
St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne Forest.

ROYAL H. BONGYE—Los Angeles,
Cal. Corporal, Bat. E, 12th Reg., I.
A. R. D. Entered service April 7,
1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

FRANK MICHAEL BONNEVILLE—
Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th
Inf. Entered service June 26, 1917;
trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; depart-
ed overseas October 13, 1918.

HERMAN BOUMA—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Infantry. Entered service
July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wads-
worth; departed overseas August 26,
1918.

JACOB BOUMA—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Mach. Gun Batt. Entered
service Feb. 25, 1917; trained at Camp
Sevier; departed overseas May 15,
1918; battles, Ypres Front, Kimmel
Hill; wounded at Le Selle River.

FREDERIC CECIL BRIGGS—Pescha-
war, India. Brigadier Major, English
Army. Entered service 1908. Com-
mander of regiment in Mesopotamia
during all battles; received D. S. O.
and Military Cross.



HONOR ROLL



J. A. BRINK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 343rd Inf., Co. D. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

CLARENCE J. BRITT—Pipestone, Minn. Cook, 107th Aero Sqd. Entered service February 10, 1918; trained at Carlstrom Field, Fla.

HERMAN BREFDFELDT—Pipestone, Minn. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas Aug. 20, 1918.

ARTHUR BROCKHOUSE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Infantry. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ROBERT WESTON BROSE—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, U. of M. Base Hospital No. 26. Entered service Dec. 23, 1917; trained at Ft. McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas May 4, 1918.

FRANK FREDERICK BROCKBERG—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Co. C, 351st Reg., 88th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike, Camp Greene.

MILO McCLELLAN BROOKS—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Hdq. Co., 32nd Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 5, 1917; trained at Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida; departed overseas March 22, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, action northeast of Verdun.

PAUL F. BROWN—Minneapolis, Minn. Major, Medical Corps, 301st Infantry, 91st Div. Battles, Argonne Forest line for 26 days.

FLOYD WILSON BROWN — Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 440th Depot Detach. Eng. Entered service Nov. 27, 1917; trained at Camp Devens, Mass.; departed overseas Jan., 1918.

LEW WILLIAM BROWN — Pipestone, Minn. Lance corporal, 20th Canadian Batt. Entered service April 23, 1917; trained at Windsor, Ont., Can.; departed overseas April 30, 1917; battles, Hill 70, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai and Mons; wounded, Arras, August 28, 1918; gassed, Arras, August 27, 1918.

GARFIELD W. BROWN — Glencoe, Minn. Major, 30th Reg., 8th Co., Training Bn. Entered service June 15, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Camp Perry, Camp Dodge and Fort Logan.

HARRY SYLVESTER BROOKS — Edgerton, Minn. Private, 326th Mounted Guard. Entered service August 5, 1918; trained at Camp Hill, Va.

JOSEPH D. BRUNS — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Co., Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

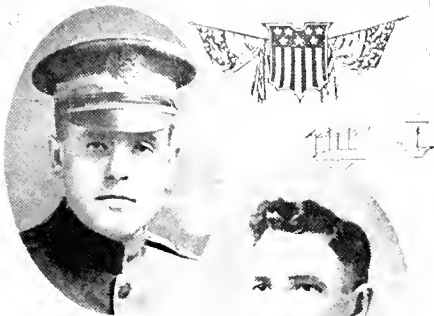
VICTOR BUYSSE — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. I, 88th Reg. Inf. Entered service September, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

CLIFFORD HERBERT BRUSH — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. I, S. A. I. C. Entered training Dec. 20, 1917; trained at University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Ia.

WILLIAM J. BRUSH — Pipestone, Minn. Captain, Co. A, 107th Engineers. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Ia.; departed overseas Jan. 13, 1917.



HONOR ROLL.



MILO ORION BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. First Lieutenant, Medical Corps. Entered service July, 1918; trained at base hospital.



GERRIT BYLSMA—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf.



CLARENCE BOELTER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 13, Casual. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.



HERMAN C. BUHMAN—Airlie, Minn. Private, Co. K, Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Wadsworth, S. C.



HAROLD BUTCHER—Trosky, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct. 14, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.



JOHN BURCH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 802 Motor Transport. Entered service October, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.



LESTER H. BURG—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, 19th Military Police. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.



HIRAM ALBERT BURG—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Co. D, 346th Inf. Entered service Sept 7, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark; departed overseas Aug. 23 1918.



HENRY CARLSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 42nd Engineers. Entered service March 28, 1918; trained at American University; departed overseas May, 1918.

JOSEPH A. CARLSON—Wheaton, Minn. Private, 1st Helms Detach., 8th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

FOSTER E. CARSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 12th Co, 2nd Reg., Air Service. Entered service December 14, 1917; trained at Camp Hancock.

JAMES J. CARSON—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Batt. A, 151st F. A. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, Champagne; gassed, Argonne and Chateau Thierry.

HERBERT P. CARSTENSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

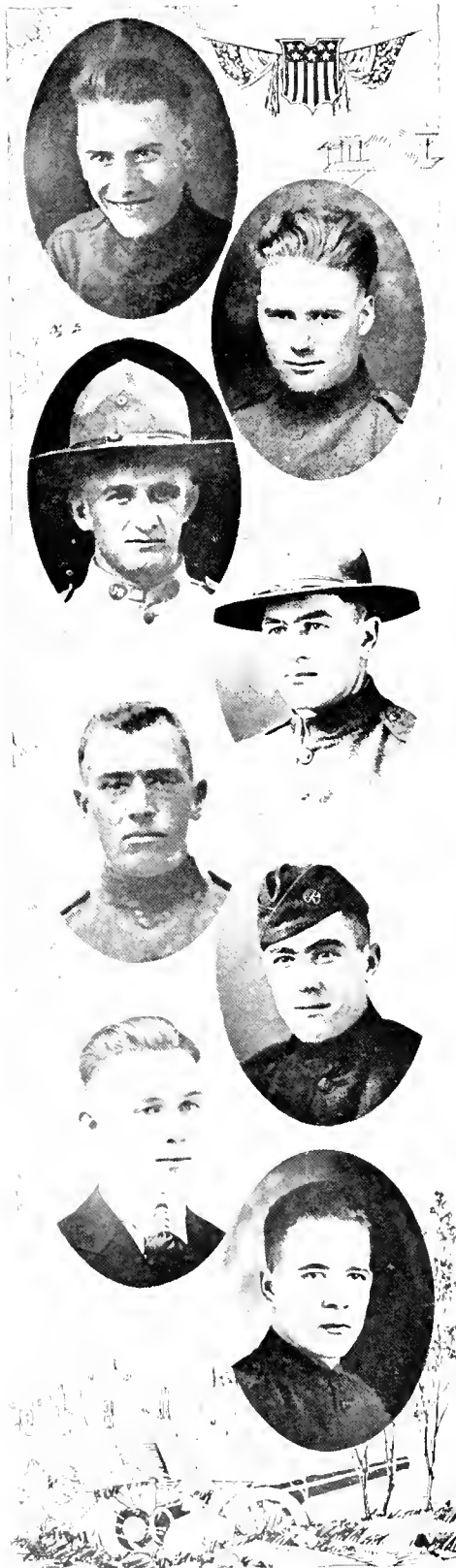
GEORGE L. CARLTON—Trosky, Minn. Master Signal Electrician, Co. C, 221st F. S. Battalion. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp V. H. N. J.

FARL EUGENE CHATTELLE—Sioux Falls, S. D. Corporal, 109th Amm. Train. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Oct. 17, 1918.

FAY DANIEL CHAPMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Co. M, 130th Infantry. Entered service July 27, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; discharged 1918 because of physical disability.



HONOR ROLL



ERNEST O. CHENEY—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Batt. B., 12th Reg., F. A. R. D. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

HARRY ROBERT CHENEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Mobile Hosp. Unit No. 101, 82nd Div. Entered service Dec. 12, 1917; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; departed overseas November 11, 1918.

ELMER DEWEY CLAYTON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service May 23, 1918; trained at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JACOB M. CLAUSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 118th, Co. D, Infantry. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 11, 1918; battles, Ypres; wounded at Bellicourt.

HERMAN F. CONRAD—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. B, 342nd Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 12, 1918.

LESLIE REED COLVIN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Bat. A, 73rd Art. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Fort Levett; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

WALTER KYRWOOD COOK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 2nd Reg., 1st Co., S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

JAMES ALFRED CLOUD—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Coast Artillery, Bat. C, 34th Div. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Stuart, Va.

JOHN LEO COUGHLIN—Ward, S. D. Private, Engineers' Replacement. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

CHARLES J. CUNNINGHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Supply Co., 151st E. A. Entered service June 9, 1917; trained at Camp Hill, Va.; departed overseas March, 1918; battles, Bacarrat, Champagne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Toul, Meuse-Argonne; gassed, Champagne.

LEON CUNNINGHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 3rd Co., 4th Bn., Inf. Trained at Central Officers' Training Camp, Camp Pike; entered service August 15, 1918; departed overseas December 2, 1918.

MOSES CROW—Niobrara, Neb. Private, first class, Co. 257, Med. Corps. Entered service February 3, 1918; trained at Camp Logan, Texas.

WALTER H. CUNNINGHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Rel. Co., Engineers. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JAMES DUSTIN COGSWELL—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Air Service. Entered service April 28, 1917; trained at Willbur Wright Field, Dayton, O.; departed overseas June 22, 1918.

WILLIAM LAURENCE DALTHORP—Edgerton, Minn. Sergeant, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1917; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

HARRY N. DEMARAY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 91st Aero Squadron. Entered service August 9, 1917; trained at Kelly Field, Texas; departed overseas Oct. 27, 1917; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.



HONOR ROLL.



ANTONE DEMUTH — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service July 26, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

EDWARD DEMUTH — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Base Hospital. Entered service August 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MATHEW DI NICOLA — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. C, 319th Field Signal Battalion; overseas.

ELI DE SCHEPPER—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Utility, A. M. C. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

LEWIS DE SCHEPPER — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. F, 55th Inf., 7th Div. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept., 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

HAROLD J. DESTICHE—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 56th Engineers. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Washington Barracks, D. C.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

THEOPHIL DE WITTE—Jasper, Minn. Private, first class, 3rd Corps, Art. Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 28, 1918.

FLOYD VERN DITMEYER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, 327 Inf., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 25, 1918; battles, Argonne, Toul, Lorraine sector; wounded, Argonne, machine gun bullet in hand; gassed, Toul sector.

ERNEST DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918; battles, Argonne.

HERMAN DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, 305th Art. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas April 26, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry.

WALTER DOCK—Jasper, Minn. Private, M. G. and 5th Cav. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Fort Bliss, Texas.

WILLIAM MARCUS DODGE—Edgerton, Minn. Cook, first class, 5th Co., 161st Depot Brig., Inf. Repl. and Trng. Troops. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

PETER DE BOER—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, Inf., 388th Reg. Entered service October 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

THEO. DE BOER—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. L, 50th Inf. Entered service Jan. 10, 1918; trained at E. Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

WESLEY EDWARD DOMS—Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant, Co. E, 136th Div. Inf. Entered service July 12, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas, August, 1918.

ROLAND DONALDSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Co. D, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 15, 1917. Trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October 13, 1918.



HONOR ROLL.



WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 30th and 95th Aero Sqdr. Entered service May 7, 1917; trained at Camp Kelley, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 23, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry, Champagne, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

JAMES M. DUGAN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 116th Engineers. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Humphrey, Va.; departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918.

THOMAS F. DUGAN — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 59, 163rd D. B. Entered service July 23, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Dix.

ERNEST HENRY DRUMM—Trosky, Minn. Corporal, Co. A, 136th Inf. Entered service June 26, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

CHARLES HERMAN DRUMM—Rudilton, Minn. Private, 58th Pioneer, Co. K, Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

MELVIN A. EGGEN—Jasper, Minn. Private, 2nd Batt., 12th Co. Entered service October, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

THEO. JOHN EGGERS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Battery C, 319th F. A., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; departed overseas May 18, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne.

HELMER C. EINUNG—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at American University, Washington, D. C.; departed overseas May 10, 1918.

JOHN N. FINUNG, Jasper, Minn., Musician, 362nd Inf., 91st Div. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July 5, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Flanders.

GUNNAR JOHAN EKBLUM, Verde, Minn., Private, first class, Co. G, 305th Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 14, 1918.

JOHN EDWARD ELLINGSON, Jasper, Minn., Private, Co. F, 56th Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 10, 1918.

HENRY ERKS—Pipestone, Minn., Corporal, Infantry. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

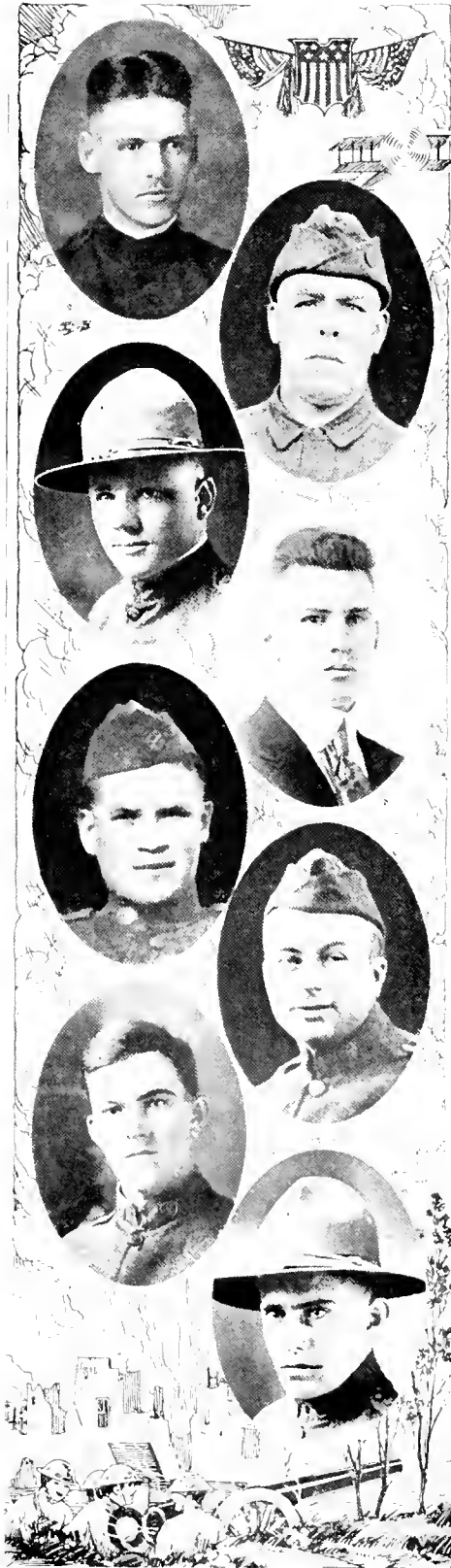
EDWARD JOHN EVANS, Sioux Falls, S. D., Corporal, Signal Corps. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.

SEYMOUR E. ELLIOTT, Pipestone, Minn., Lieutenant, Dental Corps. Entered service June, 1918; trained at University of Michigan Training Camp.

IRA WILTON EVANS, Edgerton, Minn., Sergeant. Entered service Sept. 29, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa; departed overseas July 18, 1918; wounded and gassed, battles unknown.

LLOYD EGGLEY EVANS, Pipestone, Minn., Pilot, 88th Aero Sqdr. Entered service April 12, 1917; trained at Kelley Field, Texas; departed overseas October, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry.





MORRIS TEDD EVANS—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, 57th Inf., R. A. Entered service June 3, 1918; trained at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

WILLIAM D. EVANS — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Field Artillery. Entered service Feb. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 24, 1918; battles, Argonne, Champagne, gassed in Argonne.

FRANK H. EVERETT—Jasper, Minn. Private, 341st Field Hosp. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

ROBLEY D. EVANS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 6th Co., 1st Reg., University of Minnesota S. A. T. C. Entered training October, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

GEORGE FAIRBANKS—Deer River, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

WILLIAM PERLEY FARMER—Air-He, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 58th Pioneer Infantry. Transferred to Hdq. Co., 4th Corps, Artillery Park. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 3, 1918; with Army of Occupation in Germany after Nov. 11, 1918.

ALBERT JOHN FEYEREISEN—Sullwater, Minn. Private, Co. G, 387th Inf. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

GABRIEL A. FEYEREISEN — Hudson, Wis. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918; battles, Champagne and Verdun.

OTTO WILLIAM FOLKERT—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, 300th Inf. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas June 14, 1918.

ELMER J. FOSS—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, 118th Co., 30th Div. Entered service Aug. 30, 1917; departed overseas August 2, 1918; battles, Somme; wounded twice during engagement at Somme.

OLE HARTVIG FLATBERG—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, Co. C, 340th Inf. Entered service Sept. 6, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

OSCAR E. FLATBERG—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. L, 70th Inf. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.

IRA MILTON FORD—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. L, Vet. Corps, Med. Dept. Entered service December 19, 1917; trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

JOHN FLEMING—Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant Hdq. Co., 351st Inf., 88th Div. Entered service Sept. 20, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas August 16, 1918.

THOMAS WALLER FLETCHER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 307th Eng., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Gordon, Camp Mills; departed overseas, May 17, 1918.

LEO THOMAS FLOODY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, M. G. Co. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill. and Camp Hancock, Ga.





JOHN FRAHM, JR.—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Hq. Detach., F. A. B. F. C. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

CARL E. FREDERICKS—Jasper, Minn. Private, Hq. Co., 362nd Inf., 91st Div. Entered service May 24, 1918, trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July 4, 1918.

MORRIS ANAUS FREDERICKSEN—Ruthlon, Minn. Private, Artillery. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JOHN FRERK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. K, 320th Inf. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 1, 1918.

WILLIAM WILBUR FRICK—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 4th Eng. Tr. Reg. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys, Va.

EMIL FRICK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Began training Oct., 1918, at University of South Dakota.

GEORGE FROMING—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Depot Co. 1, Signal Corps. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M., and St. Paul, Minn.

FRANKLIN SMITH FUNK—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 864th Aero Squad. Entered service Sept. 22, 1917; trained at Air Service Mech. School, at St. Paul, Minn.

FRANK ELVIN FURCHNER—Lisper, Minn. Corporal, Quartermaster Corps. Entered service May 16, 1918; trained at Fort Jay, N. Y.

EDWIN THOMAS GATHER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Reg. Hdq., 136th Inf. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

ANDREW GAMBER—Carpenter, S. D. Corporal, Co. B, 157th Inf. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas Aug. 7, 1918.

JOHN GAZETTE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, M. G. Co., 20th Inf. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.

HARM GEERDES—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Bat. E, 331st F. A., 86th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant and Camp Robinson; departed overseas Sept. 30, 1918.

GEORGE A. GINZEL—Ruthon, Minn. Sergeant, Co. S, 168th Div. Entered service April 4, 1917; trained at Kelly Field, Texas.

HAROLD EMERY GLOVER—Raymondville, Texas. Private, 12th Rec Co., 2nd Bn., Eng., Replacement Troops. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOHN NICHOLAS GEORGE—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Batt. C, 333rd H. T. Art. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.



HONOR ROLL



ABEL A. GREEN—Ruthton, Minn. Private, 339th Field Art. Entered service January, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas August, 1918.

ARTHUR F. GREEN—Ruthton, Minn. Sergeant, Med. Corps. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

GLENN OGDEN GROSS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 5th Depot Bat., Sig. Corps. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; departed overseas July 16, 1918.

EDWIN GRUNDLER — Edgerton, Minn. Corporal, Service Co. Sten. Entered service Dec. 13, 1917; trained at Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

JOHN C. GRUNDLER — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. A, 311th Eng. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas August, 1918.

WALTER EDWARD GRUNDLER—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Co. E, 302nd Inf. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis and Am. Lake, Wash.; departed overseas July 6, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne; wounded, Argonne.

THOMAS GRIFFIN — Verdi, Minn. Private, first class, 67th Reg. Art. Entered service Dec. 8, 1917; trained at Ft. Baker, Cal.; departed overseas July 26, 1918.

GEORGE POULIN GURLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, 350th Inf. Entered service May 11, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas Aug. 11, 1918; battles, Haute, Alsace sector and Toul sector.

WILLIAM HANDBERG — Jasper, Minn. Private, Base Hosp., Med. Det. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

MARK HERMAN HANEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Reg. Co., Eng. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

ALFRED AUGUST HANSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Reg. Co., Bn. 2. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WALTER C. HAUER—Minneapolis, Minn. Private, first class, 20th Reg. Eng. Entered service Feb. 15, 1918; trained at Camp American University, Wash., D. C.; departed overseas March 29, 1918.

GEORGE HANSEN — Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, 52nd A. L. C. A. C., Co. C. Entered service Dec. 6, 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Tex.; departed overseas May 26, 1918; battles, Argonne and Meuse.

HAROLD WITCOMBE HATCH — Holland, Minn. Mechanic, Co. K, 354th Inf. Entered service Feb. 11, 1918; trained at Camp Funston, Kan.; departed overseas June 3, 1918; battles, Argonne and St. Mihiel; gassed, St. Mihiel.

ROY HARRISON—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Batt. A, 67th Reg. C. A. C. Entered service Dec. 13, 1917; trained at Fort Baker, Cal.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

JOHN RALPH HARMSEN — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service June 4, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918.





AUGUSTUS B. HARCHIS — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. E, 53rd Inf., 6th Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas June 6, 1918; battles, Vosges, Meuse and Argonne.

GUY EVANS HAZELTON — Pipestone, Minn. Cook, Co. D, 5th Corps Art. Park, Truck Co. D. Entered service April 7, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Jackson, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 23, 1918.

GEORGE LAWRENCE HECK — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

HERMAN HENRY HEESCH — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 2, U. of M. Tr. Detach. Entered training Aug. 15, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

JOHN F. HEESCH — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 113th Eng., 38th Div. Entered service June 15, 1918; trained at Camp Shelby, Miss.; departed overseas Sept. 15, 1918.

RICHARD ARTHUR HEFFRON — Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Co., 20th Eng. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp American University; departed overseas May, 1918.

LAWRENCE OLIVER HEFNER — Ruthton, Minn. Private, M. G. Co., 38th Inf. Entered service June 23, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918; battles, Montfaucon on Verdun front.

DENNIS PATRICK HENNESSY — Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, Aviation. Entered service July 15, 1918; trained at Overland Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

WALTER E. HENDREN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. F, 163rd Inf. Entered service Mar. 31, 1917; trained at Lewiston, Idaho; departed overseas Dec. 15, 1917; battles gassed before battle of Chateau Thierry.

HARRY B. HENWOOD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

ALBERT E. HELLAND—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, Prov. Field Hosp. Entered service April 27, 1918; trained at Fort Riley, Kans.

FRANCIS S. HENDREN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. A, 29th Eng. Entered service July, 1917; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; departed overseas Dec., 1917.

JOHN B. HOUSFLOG—Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, 328th Inf., 82nd Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May 1, 1918; battles, Foul Sector, St. Mihiel and Argonne.

MILES A. HENDREN—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, 891st Aero Sqdr. Entered service Jan. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Sevier; departed overseas April 23, 1918.

CLIFFORD OLIVER HERHEIM—Lasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 136th Inf., 34th Div. Entered service July 16, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 10, 1918; battles, Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne.

MELVIN OSCAR HERHEIM—Lasper, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 315th Eng. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas June 10, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne.



HONOR ROLL.



ARTHUR CHRISTIAN HERMANSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers Corps. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HARRY L. HESS—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 794th M. T. C. C. A. Entered service March 22, 1918; trained at Camp Eustis, Va.

FRANK A. HILLIARD—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. 9, 3rd Bn., 165th Depot Brigade. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MARTIN J. HOVLAND — Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. C, 311th Eng. Entered service in June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

HENRY W. HINZ—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and Camp Stewart; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

ARTHUR ALBERT HOLMES—Ruth-ton, Minn. Seaman; entered service March 29, 1918; trained at Great Lakes, N. T. S.; departed overseas in August, 1918.

CHARLES HENRY HORNER—Pipe-stone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918; trained at Camp Greene; departed overseas May 9, 1918.

EUGENE GRANT HOMERSHAM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. H, 34th Eng. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dix, N. J.; de-parted overseas July 7, 1918.

ROY HOMERSHAM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

GERARD ADRIAN HOOG—Woodstock, Minn. Sergeant, Batt. D, 2nd Reg., F. A. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.

CHARLES NOEL HOTCHKISS—Pipestone, Minn. Batt. A, 65th Art. C. A. C. Entered service Feb. 1, 1917; trained at Fort Rosencrans, Cal.; departed overseas Feb. 24, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Champagne.

ALBERT R. HOWARD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 1st M. G. Co. Bn, 1st Div. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 27, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel and Argonne.

CHARLES B. HOWARD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 423rd T.I. Bn. Entered service June 26, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Oct. 25, 1918.

FRANK M. HIRMER—Marshall, Minn. Private, Artillery and Infantry. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Camp Logan, Tex.

GEORGE PAUL HIRMER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 8, 2nd Reg. Entered service Sept., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY H. HIRMER—Ruthon, Minn. Private, 331st Bat. F, 80th Div.; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918.





JOHN F. HUBNER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

HERBERT CLAU'S HUEBNER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Inf, Supply Co., 3rd Div. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.; departed overseas October 1, 1918.

NICK HUDSTED—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Depot Brigade. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Deming, N. M.

FRED W. HUEMOLLER—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Motor Trans., E. A. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at Univ. of Cincinnati; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

JOHN HUEMOLLER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 326th Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 29, 1918; battles, Argonne and St. Mihiel; gassed in Argonne Forest.

MARVIN LUTTRELL HUGHES—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 39th Coast Art., Bat. D, 13th Div. Entered service March 16, 1918; trained at Fort Flagler, Wash., and Fort Worden, Wash.

GEORGE EDWARD HUIBREGTSE—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. G, 130th Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Logan; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Amiens, Argonne, St. Mihiel; gassed at St. Mihiel.

CHARLES ROBERT HRABAK—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. D, 151st Inf. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

EDWARD HENRY HUNT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 151st F. A., Batt. A. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, L. I.; departed overseas October 18, 1917; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne; gassed in Argonne Forest.

WILLIAM JAMES HUSTON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.

EDGAR MELVIN IVERSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Troop F, 6th Cavalry. Entered service Jan. 12, 1918; trained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

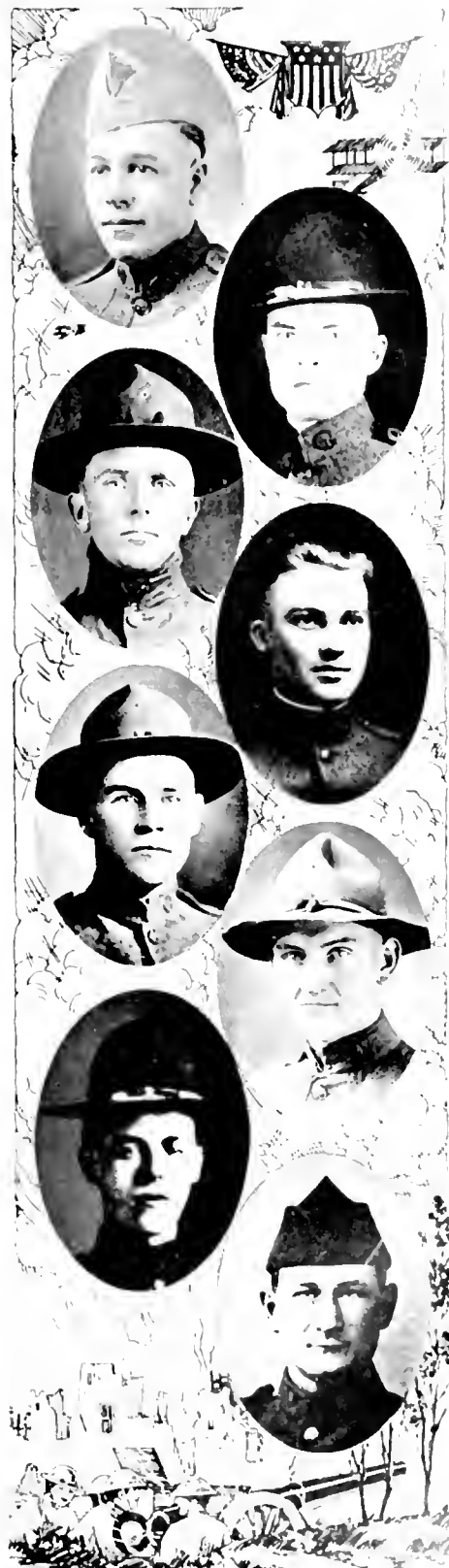
ROYAL HERMAN JURGENSEN—Jasper, Minn. Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, and also a member of Co. M, 1st Infantry, 63rd Division. Entered service March 1, 1917; trained at Schofield Barracks and Camp Zachary Taylor.

RICHARD M. MILAN—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Infantry. Entered service June 26, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas Nov. 13, 1918.

CARL WALTER ISLE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, 144th Reg., 97th Div., 160th M. G. Bat. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

HOLGER JACOBSEN—Fyler, Minn. Private, 19th Co, 161st D. B. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

MILTON HENRY JACKSON—Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas September, 1918.





WILLIAM GARDINER JACKSON—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 23rd Repl. Troops. Entered service Sept. 4, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

WALTER JOHANNES JANSEN—Holland, Minn. Private, first class, Hdq. Co., 340th Inf., 87th Div. Entered service Sept. 19, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Camp Pike and Camp Dix; departed overseas August 23, 1918.

REX M. JAYCOX—Pipestone, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Unit. Entered training Oct. 14, 1918; trained at University of Minn.

CHRIS THOMAS JEPSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 16, 399th Inf. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

JESSE LEE JENSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C. Tr. Detach. Entered training Sept. 19, 1918; trained at Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEILS P. JENSEN—Ruthlon, Minn. Private, 352nd Reg., 88th Div. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; departed overseas May, 1918.

HERMAN OTTO JOHANNSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 161st Depot Brigade. Entered service Sept. 3, 1918; trained at Camp Grant and Baltimore, Md.

CLARENCE LEROY JOHNSON—Ruthlon, Minn. Sergeant, 23rd and 20th Inf., 2nd Div. Entered service Jan., 1914. Departed overseas August, 1917; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Rheims and Sedan.

EARL CEDRIC JOHNSON — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. J, 21st Eng. Entered service May 15, 1918; trained at Dunwoody Institute; departed overseas August 31, 1918.

ELMER C. JOHNSON — Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Co. B, 48th Inf. Entered service Feb. 6, 1918; trained at Camp Hill, Newport News, Va.

JOYCE FRANCIS JOHNSON — Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, 41st Infantry, 10th Div. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at Fort Snedling, Minn., and Fort Sheridan, Ill.

MARTIN N. JOHNSON — Helen, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 33rd F. A., 80th Div. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept., 1918; battle, Argonne.

GEORGE JORDAN — Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

STEWART WILHELM JOHNSON — Ruthon, Minn. Lieutenant, Infantry. Trained at Camp Dodge; entered service October 25, 1918.

WALTER JURGENSON — Helen, Minn. Private, first class, 80th Div., Inf. Entered service June 24, 1917; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 24, 1917.

KLASS KALLIMYNE — Edgerton, Minn. Private, Casual Co., Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Pike; departed overseas April, 1918.





JESS KALTOFF — Ruthlon, Minn. Private, 55th Engineers. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.; departed overseas June 30, 1918.

WILLIAM GEORGE KAUFMAN— Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Co. A, 358th Inf., 90th Div. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Tex.; departed overseas June 20, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel; wounded, Argonne Forest, gassed, St. Mihiel.

JOHN THEODORE KENNARD — Woodstock, Minn. Private, Engineers Div. Entered service Oct. 21, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

JOSEPH KENNEDY — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. 27, 20th Eng. Entered service Feb. 11, 1918; trained at American University; departed overseas March 27, 1918.

ARTHUR IRVIN KANSANBACK— Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. M, 387th Inf. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

NEIL ELTON KIESTER—Trosky, Minn. Sergeant, Hdq. Co., 158th Inf., 40th Div. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas August 10, 1918.

PALMER B. KITTELSON—Ruthlon, Minn. Private, Mach. Gun Co. Entered service February, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas August, 1918.

HENRY KLUKEN—Pipestone, Minn. Bugler, Hdq. Co., 101st Dep. Brig. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

CLARENCE PAUL KLINSING -
Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. C,
3rd Reg. F. A. R. D. Entered serv-
ice April 8, 1918; trained at Camp
Jackson, S. C.

GROVER FRED KNUTH - Verdi,
Minn. Private, 322nd Sanitary Train.
Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained
at Camp Cody, N. M.

HENRY H. A. D. A. KOENEKAMP -
Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. S, 32nd
Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth; depart-
ed overseas August, 1918.

WILLIAM KOOLMAN - Edgerton,
Minn. Corporal, Det. 6, A. S. A. P.
Entered service Sept. 3, 1918; trained
at Detroit, Mich.

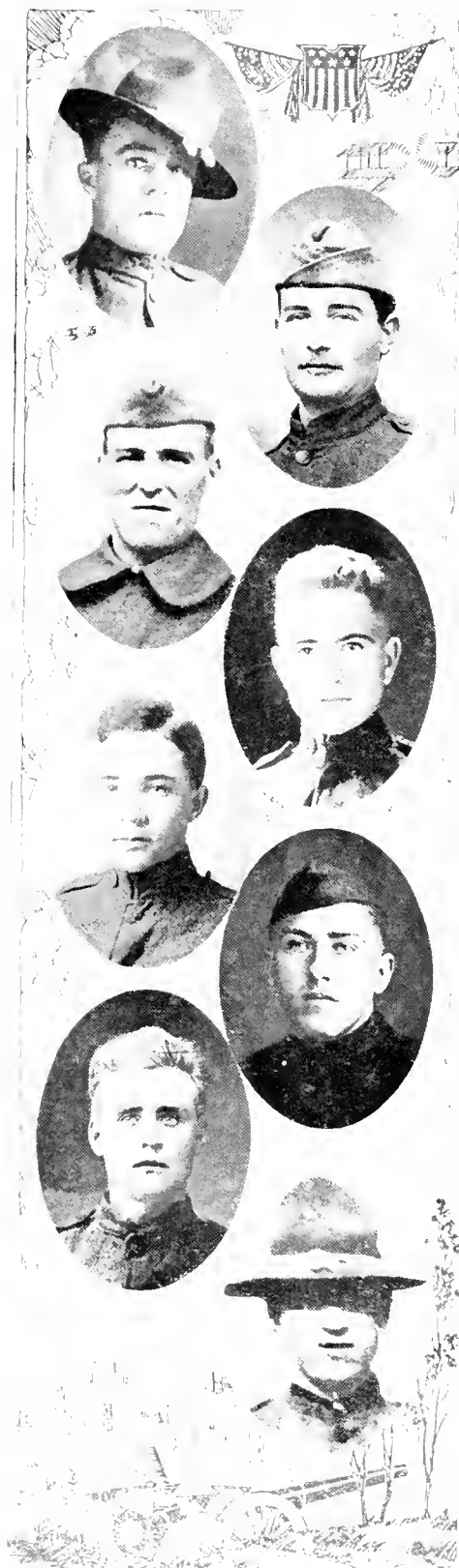
WILLIAM KOOPMAN - Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. K, 131st Inf.
Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained
at Camp Dodge and Camp Logan; de-
parted overseas June, 1918.

FREDERICK H. KORFLEVER—Ed-
gerton, Minn. Private, first class, Co.
B, 7th Div., Art. Entered service May
27, 1918; trained at Camp Merritt; de-
parted overseas Aug. 18, 1918.

HERMAN CHRISTIAN KRAFF -
Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. H, 9th
Inf., 2nd Div. Entered service Aug. 8,
1918; trained at Camp McArthur; de-
parted overseas Sept. 29, 1918; bat-
tles, Argonne and Meuse.

HENRY KROON—Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Co. F, 1st Reg. Entered serv-
ice July 15, 1918; trained at Aviation
Mechanic School, St. Paul, Minn.





LEWIS KRUSCHIE—Ward, S. D. Cook, second class. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Baker and Cooks' School, Camp Lewis, Wash.

EDWARD KUHLMAN — Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. H, 9th Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Aug. 8, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

OTTO W. KUHLMAN—Tyler, Minn. Private, Co. K, 131st Inf. Entered service February, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne and Meuse.

VERN E. KUFUS—Minneapolis, Minn. Sergeant, Medical Corps. Entered service April 8, 1917; trained at Fort McPherson, Ga.; departed overseas June 14, 1918.

FLOYD ALDRICH KUFUS—Minneapolis, Minn. Sergeant, first class, Qm. Detach. No. 1. Entered service Dec. 29, 1917; trained at Qm. Detach., New York City; departed overseas March 15, 1918.

JOHN KNIPER—Trosky, Minn. Private, first class, Co. A, 130th Inf., 6th Div. Entered service July 4, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June, 1918; participated in action.

WILLIAM LANGE — Ward, S. D. Private, Hdq. Co., 351st Inf. Entered service February 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas Aug. 19, 1918; battles, Haute and Alsace.

CORNELIUS LANDMAN — Lake View, S. D. Private, Infantry. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

LOUIS LARSON — Ruthton, Minn.
Private, Batt. E, 311th E. A.

WALTER LOVELL—Pipestone, Minn.
Private, Base Hosp. No. 27. Entered
service February 28, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge; departed overseas July,
1918.

JOHN A. LUND—Jasper, Minn. Pri-
vate, Bat. D, 347th E. A. Entered
service May 24, 1918; trained at
Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas July
13, 1918.

ARTHUR LODAHL—Jasper, Minn.
Private, 347th E. A., 91st Div. Enter-
ed service May 24, 1918; trained at
Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed over-
seas July 14, 1918; battles, Verdun.

JAMES P. LUND—Jasper, Minn. Ser-
geant, Bat. A, 151st E. A., 42nd Div.
Entered service April 12, 1917; trained
at Fort Snelling; departed overseas
October 17, 1917; battles, Baccarat,
Peronne, Badonville, Migneville.

WILLIAM D. LYONS—Jasper, Minn.
Sergeant, Hdq. Camp Surgeon, Camp
Dodge, Iowa. Entered service Sept.
6, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge.

MARTIN LODAHL — Jasper, Minn.
Artillery. Entered service June 30,
1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; de-
parted overseas August, 1918.

JOHN HENRY LUSCHEN—Becida,
Minn. Private, Co. I, 58th Inf. En-
tered service July 22, 1918; trained at
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.





ROBERT LEROY LONG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August, 1918.

LEONARD ALEXANDER LUND—Jasper, Minn. Private, M. T. Corps, Co. 350; entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Big Bend District.

W. A. LYNN—Verdi, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas August 20, 1918; battle, Argonne Forest.

GEORGE ALBERT LARSON—Verdi, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas June, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest; gassed on Verdun front in Argonne.

ROBERT LYNN—Lake Benton, Minn. Mechanic, Med. Dept., Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

BURTON VINCENT LIPPOLD—Valley City, N. D. Captain, 163rd Dep. Brig. Entered service May 12, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

CHARLES F. LINGWALL—Edgerton, Minn. Wagoner, 158th Ambulance Corps. Entered service May 25, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas August 13, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne.

HOMER JACOB LEINEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 47th Inf., Co. J. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918; trained at Camp Greene; departed overseas May 9, 1918; battles, Argonne Forest; Army of Occupation.

ARTHUR LEROY LINCOLN—Pipestone, Minn.; Lieutenant, Co. B, 305th Pn., Tank Corps. Entered service September 5, 1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.

WALTER LEFTLOW—Airlie, Minn.; Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918.

CHARLES JOSEPH LONG—Pipestone, Minn.; Corporal, 302nd Batt., Tank Corps. Entered service June, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling, Camp Cody and Gettysburg; departed overseas Sept. 25, 1918.

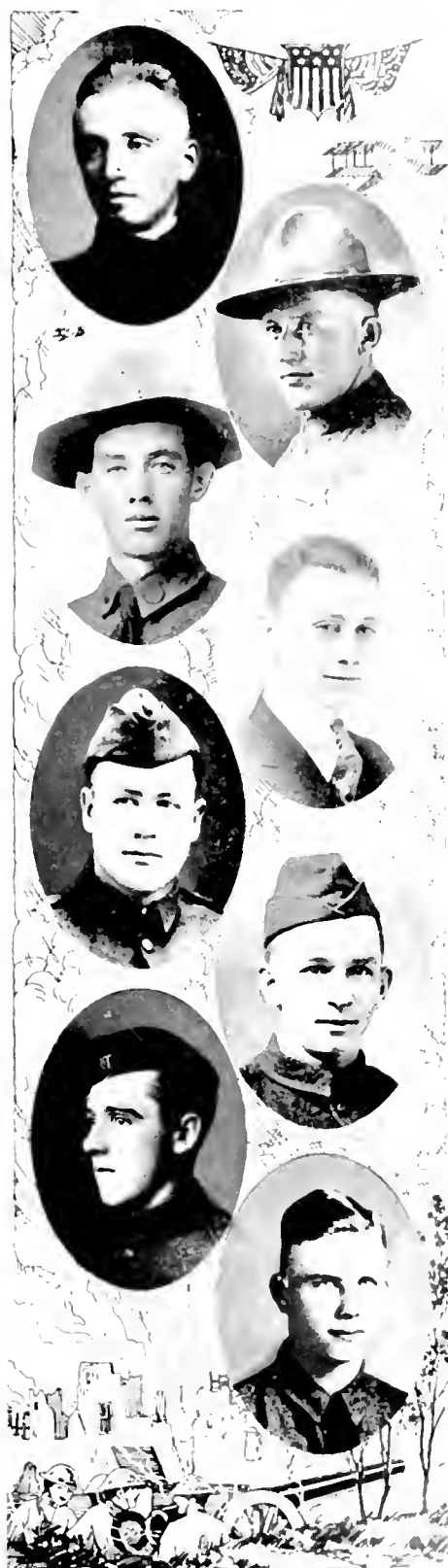
DUNCAN PAUL LOWE—Pipestone, Minn.; Private, Co. C, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct. 11, 1918; trained at Carlton St. Olaf College, North field, Minn.

ALBERT LUVERNE LANT—Cherokee, Ia.; Private, Co. 2, A. P. C., Inf. Entered service June 10, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas October, 1918.

WALTER HENRY LOBECK—Holt, Ind., Minn.; Cook, first class, Co. 11, 34th Inf., 87th Div. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.

ROY MACKAY—Pipestone, Minn.; 320th Inf., Co. C, 80th Div. Entered service June 15, 1918; trained at University of Minn.; departed overseas Sept. 2, 1918; battles, Meuse and Argonne Forest.

NELS RINUS MADSEN—Ruthlon, Minn.; Private, Amb. Co., No. 62. Entered service August, 1918; trained at University of Minn.; departed overseas October, 1918.





MARTIN PETER MADSEN—Ruth-ton, Minn. Private, Co. A, 33rd Eng. Entered service February, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Devens; departed overseas May, 1918.

WILLIAM ROLFE MARSH—Minne-apolis, Minn. Captain, 36th Art. Batt. F. C. A. C. Entered service Aug. 27, 1917; trained at New Orleans, La.

JACOB MAURER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered service November, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

VERNE LEROY MAYHEW—Wood-stock, Minn. Private, Provost Guard Co. Inf. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

EDWIN LOUIS MAYNARD—Edger-ton, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 58th Reg. C. A. C. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Fort Totten; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne and Meuse; gassed in Ar-gonne-Meuse.

FRANCIS JOSEPH McCAFFREY—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Co. M, 136th Inf. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; de-parted overseas in October, 1918.

ROBERT E. McCALLUM—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 47th Co., 20th Eng. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp American University; de-parted overseas May 22, 1918.

GEORGE THEODORE McGILLI-VRAY—Pipestone, Minn. Co. L, 136th Reg., 64th Div. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas in June, 1918.

CLAUDE R. McELVAN Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. K, 47th Inf. Entered service July 14, 1917; trained at
Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas
June 28, 1918; battles, Marne; wound-
ed and shell shocked at Battle of
Marne.

CLAUDE F. McKINNEY Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.;
departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

LAWRENCE LUTHERNE McMUR-
RIN Holland, Minn. Private, Bat-
A, 332nd T. A. Entered service July,
1918, trained at Camp Grant, Ill. and
Sparta, Wis.; departed overseas in
Sept. 1918.

JACK C. McKINNEY - Pipestone,
Minn. Private, 12th Pro. Reg. En-
tered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at
Camp Forrest, Ga.

WELB W. McQUOID Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 3rd Bat.,
70th Coast Art. Entered service
April 10, 1918; trained at Jefferson
Barracks and Camp Wadsworth; de-
parted overseas July 15, 1918.

FRANK A. McNAMARA Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. 350, Amb. Corps,
88th Div. Entered service Feb. 7,
1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MEL-
CHER Woodstock, Minn. Private,
Infantry. Entered service Oct. 23,
1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

LLOYD FLETCHER MEACHAM
Edgerton, Minn. First lieutenant,
Dental S. and M. C. Entered service
Dec. 15, 1917; trained at Camp Green-
leaf, Ga.





MILO J. MEEKER—Pipestone, Minn.
G. O. R., Chem. Warfare Service.
Entered service Aug. 5, 1918; trained
at Lakehurst Inst. School.

FRANK F. MEIER—Jasper, Minn. Pri-
vate, 55th Eng. Entered service Feb.
25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer,
Mich.; departed overseas June 29,
1918.

JOSEPH M. MELCHER—Woodstock,
Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered
service July 21, 1918; trained at
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas
Aug. 26, 1918; battles, Verdun,
Chateau Thierry.

GUY C. METTICK—Sioux City, Iowa.
Private, Co. C, 15th Inf. Entered
service Oct. 13, 1917; trained at Camp
Logan and Fort McDowell, Cal.; de-
parted overseas Nov. 5, 1917.

CORNELIUS MENNING—Edgerton,
Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.;
departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

WILLIAM MENNING — Edgerton,
Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Det. Co.,
Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

WAYNE METTICK — Edgerton,
Minn.; Private, 287th Company, U.
S. Marine Corps. Entered service
July 17, 1918; trained at U. S. Ma-
rine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C.

JOHN ALBERT MEYER—Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. A, 4th Amm.
Train. Entered service Jan. 2, 1918;
trained at Camp Greene, S. C.; de-
parted overseas May 22, 1918; bat-
tles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry and
St. Mihiel.

ROY JOHN MEYER - Jasper, Minn.
Private, Co. A, 139th Inf. Entered
service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp
Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June
28, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry,
Thiercourt sector; wounded at
Chateau Thierry.

WILLIAM H. MEYERS - Holland,
Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained
at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed
overseas Sept., 1918.

DALBERT M. MICHAEL - Pipestone,
Minn. Private, 311th Eng., 80th Div.
Entered service May 25, 1918; trained
at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas
Sept. 9, 1918.

LLOYD ASA MITCHELL - Trosky,
Minn. Private, Forestry Div. En-
tered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at
Camp Dodge and Washington, D. C.;
departed overseas May, 1918.

JOHN A. MEULENBURG - Pipestone,
Minn. Co. 237, Amb. Corps. Entered
service July 29, 1918; trained at Camp
Funston; departed overseas Jan. 25
1919.

CECIL M. MILLIREN - Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. F, 3rd Pioneer
Inf. Entered service July 21, 1918;
trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed
overseas August 30, 1918.

ELMER MITCHELL - Woodstock,
Minn. Private, Infantry. Entered
service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp
Forrest, Ga.

JACOB MONROE - Pipestone, Minn.
Private, C. A. C. Entered service
July, 1918; trained at Jefferson Bar-
racks and Fort McKinley; departed
overseas Sept., 1918.





EDWIN M. MOORE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Base Hos., Qm. Corps. Entered service August, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HENRY WARD MOORE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Coast Artillery. Entered service March 17, 1918; trained at Fort Andrews, Mass.; departed overseas July 30, 1918; lost hand in accident in England.

FLOYD A. MOSTER — Pipestone, Minn. First class private, Hdq. Troops, Infantry, 6th Army Corps, attached to 1st Det. Entered service July 20, 1917; departed overseas March 23, 1918; discharged June 5, 1919 and re-enlisted in regular army.

WILLIAM MORIARTY—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 335th Bakery Co. Entered service Sept. 8, 1917; trained at Fort Riley, Kan., Syracuse, N. Y., Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn; departed overseas Jan. 7, 1918; battle, St. Mihiel.

ROY L. MORSHEAD—Rockville, Wis. Wagoner, 52nd Ammunition Train. Entered service Dec. 6, 1917; departed overseas May 26, 1918; trained at Fort McArthur, Tex.; battles, Argonne, Meuse.

FRANK MOTTICK—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 1st class, Co. G, 3rd U. S. Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 29, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

BASTIAN A. MUELENBURG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 70th Inf. Entered service July 29, 1918; trained at Camp Funston; departed overseas Jan. 25, 1919.

HENRY L. MUELENBURG—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 333rd Mach. Gun Co. and Qm. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

RANDALL MULDER—Edgerton, Minn. Corporal, Co. K, 136th Inf. Trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 19, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne, Vaden Ime, Verdun, Trion-sur-Meuse.

THOMAS MUIR—Pipestone, Minn. Wagoner, 71st Art., C. A. C. Entered service March 16, 1918; trained at Fort Andrews, Mass.; departed overseas July 31, 1918.

SIEGFRIED F. WALD MUIZ—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. A, 151st Field Art. Entered service July 25, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battle fronts, Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne; gassed, Argonne.

FRANK E. NOTHEM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. F, 103rd Inf., 26th Div. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camps Dodge and Pike; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

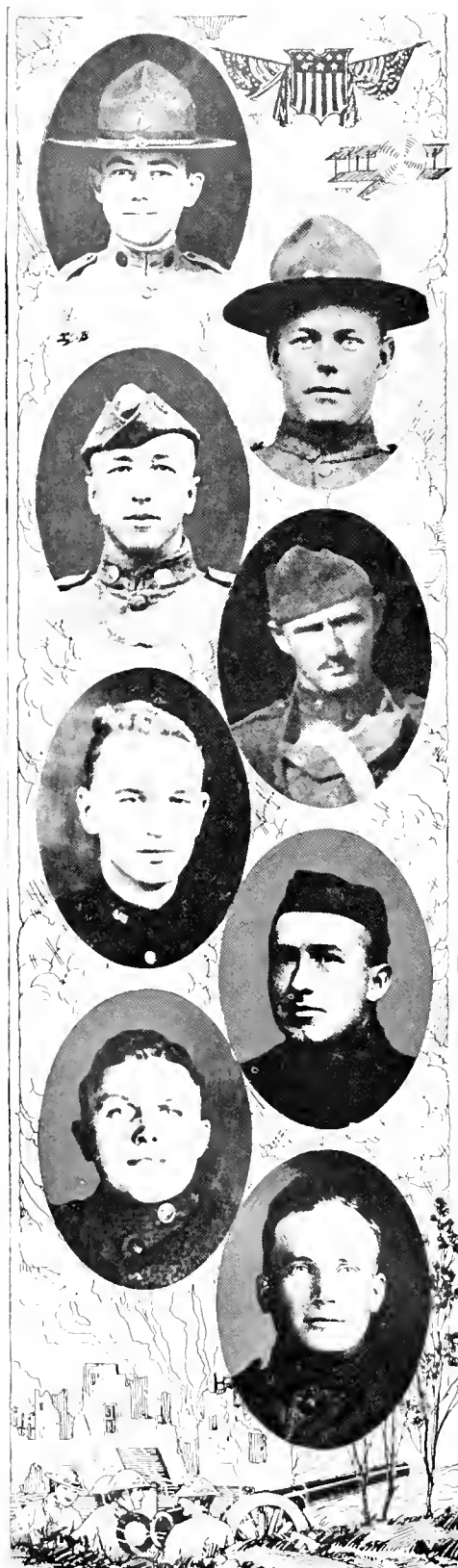
HUBERT NOTHEM—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. D, 52nd Ammunition Train, C. A. C. Entered service Oct., 1917; trained at Fort McArthur, Cal.; departed overseas May 26, 1918; battle, Argonne.

FRANK A. J. NEWCOMER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 30th Aero Sqdn. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Kelly Field, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 23, 1917.

JAMES H. NELSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Co. B, 50th Div., Art. Entered service May 24, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Camp Eustis, Va., and Fort Foster, Me.; departed overseas Oct. 28, 1918.

PETER AUGUST VOLK NELSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, Co. B, 366th M. G. Batt. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.





LEONARD NIEWENDORP—Sheldon, Iowa. Sergeant, 17th Cavalry. Entered service April 19, 1917; trained at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.

ED. C. NELSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.; departed overseas July 1, 1918; participated in several important battles.

OTTO LEONARD NELSON—Barrenett, Wis. Private, Bat. D, 304th Reg., 77th Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas April 24, 1918.

JACK M. NELSON—Ruthton, Minn. Private, Ammunition Train. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

FORREST PRESTON NASON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at Hamline University.

GUSTAVE OBERST—Edgerton, Minn. Infantry. Entered service Sept. 17, 1917; trained at Camp Pike; departed overseas May, 1918; battle, Argonne; wounded.

HOMER RUSSELL OPPEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 51st Tel. Bn., Sig. Corps. Entered service June 17, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battle, Argonne.

JAMES ERNEST OREN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Co. M, 130th Inf. Entered service Jan. 1, 1916; trained at Llano Grande, Texas, and Camp Cody, N. M. departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Argonne; wounded and gassed, Vesle River, Chateau Thierry, Aug. 17, 1918.

ROY M. OSBORNE—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. C, 311th Inf. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 9, 1918.

WARREN GEORGE OLF—Holland, Minn. Corporal, Co. E, 158th Inf. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.

JOHN M. OVERBEFF—Rothton, Minn. Private, 333rd Heavy Art. Bn. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson; departed overseas Sept. 17, 1918.

ARTHUR J. PASS—Mankato, Minn. Sergeant Major, Inf. Entered service 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas July 4, 1918.

EDWARD PASSER—Holland, Minn. Private, 33rd Co., 132 Reg., Inf. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Sept. 12, 1918; battles, Argonne, Meuse.

WILLIAM R. PAULSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

CLIFFORD H. PETERSON—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. M, 302nd Inf., 91st "Wild West" Div. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; battles, Argonne Meuse drive; wounded, Sept. 27, 1918, Argonne Meuse drive. Left arm torn off by shell fire. Laid out under machine gun fire, gas and shell fire for over 18 hours after being wounded; 24 hours elapsed before reaching Field Hospital; gas mask had four holes torn in face; heavy gas several times during night of 27th; 302nd Infantry suffered 905 casualties in 45 minutes while taking town of Gesnes, France.

LEON ROY PEFL—Pipestone, Minn. Regimental sergeant major, Transportation corps. Entered service March 4, 1918; trained at Camp Upton, N. Y.; departed overseas June 7, 1918.





ELDO RAY PETERSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant Co. F, 1st Bat., 32nd Div., Inf. Entered service Dec. 15, 1917; trained at Camp McArthur, Tex.

LESTER WILLIAM PETERSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Bat. A, 151st Field Art. Entered service July 27, 1917; trained at Fort Snelling and Camp Mills; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne Meuse; gassed, Argonne.

LEONARD ARTHUR PETERSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, 109th Ord. Depot. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Camp Taylor, Ky., Jefferson Barracks, Camp Taylor, Ky.

CLARENCE L. PERRIZO—Jasper, Minn. First sergeant, Med. Dept., 53rd Inf., 63rd Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas July 1, 1918, battle, Vosges Mts., Argonne.

VERN E. PICKETT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. K, 128th Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 21, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne; wounded, Oct. 15, 1918.

CLIFFORD EARL PEEL—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, 2nd Photographic Section, Air Service. Entered service Sept. 21, 1917; trained at Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; departed overseas March 12, 1918; served on St. Mihiel and Argonne fronts.

HENRY JOHN PIEPER—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. B, 387th Inf. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody.

ROY PILLING—Edgerton, Minn. First lieutenant, 20th Eng. Entered service Aug. 25, 1917; trained at Camp American University; departed overseas Nov. 11, 1917.

JOHN JOSEPH PISZEK—Pipestone, Minn. First Sgt., School for Auto Mechanics. Entered service April 8, 1918; trained at University of Cincinnati, Ohio.

MICHAEL CHARLES PISZEK—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Inf. Entered service Sept. 7, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

FERDINAND OTTO PLATH—Frosky, Minn. Private, Co. I, 14th Inf. Entered service May 12, 1918; trained at Fort Geo. Wright, Washington.

FRANK LAWRENCE POWERS—Pipestone, Minn. First Lieutenant, Aviation Med. Corps. Entered service March 14, 1918; trained at Overland Aviation Barracks and Mitchell Field, Garden City, N. Y.

PAUL P. PROBST—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Engineer Corps. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, overseas.

LEONARD QUINN—Pipestone, Minn. 251st Field Hospital Company. Entered service Feb. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Camp Custer, Mich.

HENRY RAASCH—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, Infantry. Entered service Aug. 1917; trained at Camp Coody; overseas.

GEORGE ALEXANDER RAE—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Cooks' and Bakers' Sgd. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.





ROBERT ADAM RAE—Heron Lake, Minn. Private, first class, Base Hosp. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

WILLIS E. RAPH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Bat. A, 73rd Reg., Coast Art. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Fort Williams, Me.; departed overseas Sept. 24, 1918.

CARL WM. REIKOW—Holland, Minn. Private, first class, Co. F, 306th Regt., 77th Div. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Lewis, Wash.; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, first and second battle of Argonne.

BERT ARTHUR RIPLEY—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

WILLIAM RESSMEYER—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Co. M, 388th Inf. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp Cody.

DONALD F. REYNOLDS—Pipestone, Minn. Corporal, K Troop, 17th Cavalry. Entered service April 16, 1917; trained at Camp Douglas, Ariz.

MALCOLM GRANT REYNOLDS—Miloma, Minn. Corporal, Company Clerk, 388th Inf., Co. M. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

EDWARD H. RIECK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Reg. 132, Co. F, 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 20, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 19, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne offensive.

HENRY MERRILL RUSSMEYER
Woodstock, Minn. Private, 132nd
Inf., Co. F. Entered service Feb.
25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; de-
parted overseas May, 1918.

JAMES A. ROBSON Pipestone, Minn.
Captain, Co. I, 351st and 163rd De-
pot Brigade. Entered service May 12,
1917; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

JOHN F. ROBSON Pipestone, Minn.
Flying Cadet, Cadet Detachment. En-
tered service April 19, 1917; trained
at Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.

EDGAR VERNE ROBERTS Pipe-
stone, Minn. Private, 88th Div., Base
Hosp., No. 208. Entered service Feb.
26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; de-
parted overseas July 14, 1918.

CLARENCE F. ROBLEY Little Rock,
La. Private, Bat. A, 5th Anti Aircraft
Battalion. Entered service April 18,
1918; trained at Fort McKenley, Port
land, Me.; departed overseas Oct. 7,
1918.

ANDERS RODNINGEN Jasper,
Minn. Private, Co. D, 357th Inf., 90th
Div. Entered service April 28, 1918;
trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and
Camp Travers, Texas; departed over-
seas June, 1918.

JOHN ROE Pipestone, Minn. Pri-
vate, Co. D, 123rd Eng. Entered
service Nov. 3, 1917; trained at Camp
Meade, A. A. Humphreys, and Camp
Laurd, departed overseas March 28,
1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

FRANK ROEDMAN Edgerton, Minn.
Private, 352nd Amb. Co. Entered
service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp
Dodge.





CONRAD RONNING—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, 346th Inf. Entered service Sept. 5, 1917; trained at Camps Dodge, Pike and Dix; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

GEORGE JOHN ROTHGEBER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. E, 1st Gas Reg., C. W. S. Entered service April 4, 1918; trained at Fort Meyer, Va.; departed overseas June 21, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne.

FREDRICK WILLIAM RHODE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Med. Detch. Entered service Aug. 31, 1918; trained at Camp Bowie, Texas.

DAN RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Heavy Artillery. Entered service Aug., 1918; trained at California camp.

EDWIN L. RYAN—Woodstock, Minn. Corporal, Co. F, 132nd Inf., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Champagne; wounded, Argonne, Oct. 12.

THOS. Q. RYAN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 19th Div., Hdqrs. Troop. Battles, Argonne Forest, Meuse River, 7 days in last drive.

ROBERT J. RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Lieutenant, Bat. D, 147th Field Artillery. Entered service April 12, 1912; trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; departed overseas Jan., 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Alsace sector.

LESLIE W. RUST—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. I, 2nd Regt., S. A. T. C. Entered training Oct., 1918; trained at University of Minnesota.

HENRY SCOTT NOWSKI, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

STEPHEN S. SOLOV, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

EDWARD ARTHUR SELLER, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

EDWARD J. STEWART, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

EDWARD J. STEWART, Captain
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EDWARD J. STEWART, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War

EDWARD J. STEWART, Captain
 Medical, Private, G. I. Force, 1946
 Buried in Federal Cemetery, 1948, married in Civil War





TONY T. STEINBERG—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, first class, 107th Aero Sqdn. Entered service Feb. 18, 1918; trained at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

CLAUS STEELE—Holland, Minn. Private, Sanitary Dept. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

RAYMOND CHESTER STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Bat. D, 14th Field Artillery. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Fort Sill, Okla.

HARVEY C. STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, M. S. U., 103rd Med. Corps. Entered service Sept. 9, 1918; trained at Camp Crane; departed overseas Nov. 11, 1918.

LESLIE F. STONE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, S. A. T. C., Co. H. Entered training Sept. 15, 1918; trained at Minneapolis, Minn., U. of M.

SOREN SORENSON—Ruthlon, Minn. Private, 307th Infantry. Entered service May, 1918; trained at Camp Kearney, Cal.; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, Argonne-Meuse.

NORGE STENSON—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. F, 104th Eng. Entered service Jan. 15, 1918; trained at Kelley Field; departed overseas June 19, 1918; battles, Haute Alsace, Argonne-Meuse River.

KENNETH MARVIN STEAD—Pipestone, Minn. First lieutenant, 60th Co., Sta. M. B., N. Y. Entered service Nov. 1, 1917; trained at Quantico, Va.

DOUGLAS STANDISH—Elbowoods, N. D. Private, 15th Co., Coast Art. Corps. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks and Fort McKinley, Mo.

MARTIN F. STAUDENMAIER—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, Qm. Dept. Entered service March 17, 1918; trained at Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.

CLIFTON WALLACE SNOW—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Bat. B, 312th E. A., 79th Div. Entered service May 15, 1918; trained at Camp Meade, Md.; departed overseas July 14, 1918.

GRANT WALKER SOMMERVILLE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, Base Hosp. No. 131. Entered service May 7, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918.

EDWIN OLE SOLSAV—Jasper, Minn. Private, 55th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Custer; departed overseas June, 1918.

JOHN LYLE SMITH—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Hdq. Troops, 30th Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas May 11, 1918; battles, all operations of the 30th Div. in France and Belgium.

SIEMEN SMIDT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 3rd Pioneer Infantry. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug. 30, 1918.

D. WILBUR SMITH—Pipestone, Minn. Musician, 151st E. A., 42nd "Rainbow" Division. Entered service July 7, 1917; trained at Camp Mills, N. Y.; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1917; battles, Baecarat, Lunerville, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne, Meuse, Sedan; with Army of Occupation.





JAS. SMITH—Deer River, Minn. Private, Co. F, 43rd Infantry. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, and Camp Bowie.

HUBERT G. SLINN—Bonaparte, Iowa. Private, Co. H, 9th Inf. Entered service July 17, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun; gassed at Verdun.

MARK HARRIS SLAYMAKER—Pipestone, Minn. Captain, American Red Cross. Entered service Aug. 20, 1917; departed overseas Aug. 28, 1917; served as assistant director of the Bureau of Personnel, American R. C. Commission to France. Stationed in Paris, France, the entire period of service, 18 months.

JOHN SCHURMAN—Holland, Minn. Bat. A, 306th Field Art. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camps Dodge and Upton; departed overseas April, 1918; battles, offensive Meuse-Argonne, Baccarat Sector, Vesle Sector, Oise-Aisne.

WALTER FREDRICK SELDON—Minneapolis, Minn. Private, 123rd Mach. Gun Co. B. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Meuse, St. Mihiel, Somme, Verdun; gassed, Argonne.

RHILEY R. SENDELBACH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 6th Div. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, N. C.; departed overseas July 13, 1918; battle, Argonne.

WALTER W. SEEMAN—Jasper, Minn. Wagoner, Motor Field Hosp., 42nd Div. Entered service Jan. 12, 1918; trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne.

GILBERT SCHWARTZ—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. A, M. C., S. A. T. C. Entered training July 12, 1918; trained at S. D. S. C.

HARVEY SCHWARTZ—Pipestone, Minn., Corporal, 74th R. R. Art. Entered service May 7, 1918; trained at Fort Totten, N. Y.; departed overseas August 25, 1918.

OLE CHRIST SHELTERUD—Pipestone, Minn., Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

FRANK SCHROEDER—Woodstock, Minn., Private, 656th Aero Sqdn. Entered service Nov., 1917; trained at Fort Logan, Texas; departed overseas Jan. 1, 1918.

CURTIS LEROY SABLE—Helen, Minn., Private, 23rd Co., G. S. I. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

HARVEY MILTON SAMPSON—Pipestone, Minn., Sergeant, S. A. I. C. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918; trained at Indianapolis, Ind., Deaf and Dumb Institute.

LEONE E. SAMPSON—Pipestone, Minn., Private, Art. Trained at Camp Jackson, S. C.; departed overseas Oct., 1918.

R. SCHAAP—Pipestone, Minn., Private, Vet Corp. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at A. R. D. 329.

DR. GEO. E. SCHMIDT—Pipestone, Minn., Major, 343rd Field Art. Entered service Aug. 5, 1917; trained at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas; departed overseas July 25, 1918.





HENRY AUGUST SCHNEPF—Holland, Minn. Private, Inf., 351st Hdqts. Co. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug. 15, 1918; battles in Alsace-Lorraine.

LEONARD F. SCOTT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, first class, Hdqts. Co., 32nd Brigade, C. A. C. Entered service May 5, 1917; trained at Key West, Fla.; departed overseas March 22, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Verdun, Argonne-Meuse, Action northeast of Verdun.

FRED L. SCHOEN—Sioux City, Ia. Private, Med. Detach. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge.

HARRY HERMAN STOLTENBURG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Prov. Ref. Co., Eng. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

OTTO HENRY STOLTENBERG—Trosky, Minn. Mechanic, Co. A, 130th Inf. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.; departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

JOHN STRENGE—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Recruit Co., Engrs. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. Discharged after a month of service because of defective eyesight.

THOMAS T. STONE—Bemis, S. D. Private, Inf. Entered service Oct. 23, 1918; trained at Camp Cody, N. M.

ELDO P. J. STUDDT—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. 7, Inf. Replacement. Entered service August 26, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

GEORGE B. SUNDERMEYER—Haley Falls, Minn. Private. Entered service Aug. 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

SEAFER SWANSON—Helen, Minn. Private, 48th, C. A. C. Entered service June 27, 1918; trained at Camp Enosis; departed overseas Oct. 7, 1918.

RICHARD SYNHORSE—Woodstock, Minn. Private, first class, 40th Service Co., Sig. Corps. Entered service June 11, 1918; trained at University of Minnesota; departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

GEORGE CECIL SMITH—Mansfield, Ohio. Pilot, Aviation. Entered service Feb. 1918; trained at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif.; departed overseas March, 1918.

A. E. TANGK—Edenport, Minn. Private, Co. G, 32nd Inf., 81st Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Travis, Texas; departed overseas Aug. 5, 1918.

FRED TERBFEN—Woodstock, Minn. Private, 343rd Inf., Med. Detach. 157. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 14, 1918.

DONALD B. TIBBETTS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. I, 3rd Reg. Entered service July 15, 1918; trained at A. S. M. S., St. Paul, Minn.

HAROLD IRWIN TIBBETTS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Minn. Clerical Detach. Entered service Sept. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Iowa.





THEODORE LARS TIEGAN—Jasper, Minn. Private, Evacuation Hosp. No. 49. Entered service Aug. 7, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

LEM TOTMAN — Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 127 Mach. Gun Bn. Entered service July 15, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas Oct. 12, 1918.

CHARLES WILLIAM THOMAS—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. D, 18th Regt., 1st Div. Inf. Entered service March 14, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks; departed overseas June, 1917.

ALBERT S. THOMPSON—Holland, Minn. Sergeant, Co. H, 39th Inf., 4th Div. Entered service Sept. 5, 1917; trained at Camps Dodge, Pike and Greiner; departed overseas May 10, 1918; battles, Aisne-Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Toul Sector, Argonne.

CHARLES H. THOMSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, 130th Inf., Co. A. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Logan; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Meuse, Argonne, Somme.

HENRY JOHN THOMSEN—Trosky, Minn. Private, Co. F, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug., 1918; battles, Center Sector, Haute-Alsace.

JOHN THOMPSON—Jasper, Minn. Private, Co. A, 130th Reg., 33rd Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, Albert Sector, Somme; wounded twice at Argonne; gassed, Argonne.

HENRY TRACY — Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. H, 34th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dix; departed overseas July 6, 1918.

LUCAS M. TRACY Pipestone, Minn.
Private, 20th Co., Engr. Hsq., 86th
Div. Entered service April 28, 1918;
trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

HARRY HARMON LUTER Pipe-
stone, Minn. Private, first class, Avia-
tion. Entered service Feb. 18, 1918;
trained at Waco, Texas; departed
overseas Aug., 1918.

PAUL TURNER Ellsworths, N. D.
Private, 15th Co., C. A. C. Entered
service June, 1918; trained at Ft.
McKinley, Me., and Jefferson Bar-
ricks.

BERT VANDERSLUIS Edgerton,
Minn. Private, Field Art., Mach. Gun.
Entered service June 24, 1918; trained
at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis.;
departed overseas Sept. 16, 1918.

ARTHUR L. VAN DOREN Pipe-
stone, Minn. Private, first class, 109th
Inf., 28th Div. Entered service June
24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant,
Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 1, 1918.

EDWARD VAN HOFCKE Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Bat. A, 333rd Field
Art. Entered service June 22, 1918;
trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; de-
parted overseas Sept., 1918.

RENÉ VAN HYFHE Taunton,
Minn. Private, 131st Inf., Co. I, 33rd
Div. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918;
trained at Camp Logan, Texas; de-
parted overseas May 22, 1918; battles,
Chipilly Ridge, Mort-Homme, Ar-
gonne; wounded, Argonne Forest.

BEN VAN LANT Edgerton, Minn.
Private, Infantry. Entered service
July 25, 1918; trained at Camp Wads-
worth.





GUY VAN LANT—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. E, 353rd Inf. Entered service Jan. 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant; departed overseas Sept. 7, 1918; battles, Argonne; wounded, Argonne.

HUGO VANT HOF—Edgerton, Minn. Private, Co. F, 349th Inf., 88th Div. Entered service April 28, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

WALTER VOSS — Edgerton, Minn. Sergeant, 8th Co., C. A. C. Entered service May 3, 1917; trained at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

JOSEPH B. VATNE—Ihlen, Minn. Private, Motor Transport Corps. Entered service Aug. 28, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

ORVIE VATNE—Ihlen, Minn. Private, Co. A, 357th Inf. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas June 15, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel.

EVA VAN STEENBERG — Ihlen, Minn. Private, first class, 78th Div., Inf., 310th Reg., Co. D. Entered service June 22, 1918; trained at Camps Grant and Upton; departed overseas Sept. 8, 1918; battles, Meuse-Argonne.

WILLIAM C. VELDHOUSE—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 12th Co., Engrs., 2nd Bn. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

GERRIT DE VRIES—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. C, 55th Engrs. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas June 30, 1918.

LUDWIG WALD, Jasper, Minn., Private, Hospital Unit. Entered service Feb. 3, 1918; trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; departed overseas July 1918; participated in action.

JOHN H. WOLD, Jasper, Minn., Private, Co. 4. Entered service Jan. 1917; trained at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; departed overseas April, 1917; battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne, etc.

OSCAR WOLD, Jasper, Minn., Sergeant. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Camp Fremont, Cal.

HENRY A. WAGNER, Pipestone, Minn., Private, Co. D, 116th Engrs. Entered service July 8, 1918; trained at Camp Humphreys; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

CLARENCE D. WARD, Pipestone, Minn., Private, South Dakota Cavalry. Entered service June 6, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas May 13, 1918.

MURRAY L. WEATHERLY—Holland, Minn., Corporal, Co. H, 346th Reg. Entered service Sept. 18, 1917; trained at Camp Pike, Ark.; departed overseas Aug. 24, 1918.

WILLIAM MASON WEATHERLY—Holland, Minn., Private, Bat. F, 331st E. A. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Robinson, Wis.; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

PETER LEO WEBER, Pipestone, Minn., Private, Co. F, 103rd Regt., 26th Div. Entered service July 20, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 28, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Verdun; gassed at Verdun, Co., 30, 1918.





ALF WEE—Jhlen, Minn. Sergeant, 6th Div., Amm. Train. Entered service May 1, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas July 14, 1918; battles, Argonne.

GILBERT JESSE WILLIAMS—Ruth-ton, Minn. Private, Eng. Corps, 2nd Bn. Entered service Oct. 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

EDWARD JOHN WELK—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 311th Eng. Entered service June 24, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.; departed overseas Sept. 26, 1918.

FRED WENTZEL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 80th Inf. Entered service June 25, 1918.

VIGGO WESTERGAARD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. F, 165th Regt., 42nd Div. Entered service June 5, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June, 1918; first went into action in August, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Argonne; gassed, Meuse-Argonne, Oct. 21, 1918.

FRANK P. WHYTE—Oak Park, Ill. Private, first class, Ambulance Co. 60. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

GEORGE E. WIEGERT—Pipestone, Minn. Private, first class, 165th Inf., M. G. Co., 42nd Div. Entered service June 3, 1917; trained at Camp Cody; departed overseas June 29, 1918; battles, Chateau Thierry, Meuse-Argonne.

ROBERT POTTER WILEY—Beresford, S. D. Corporal, Air Service, 872nd Squadron. Entered service Feb. 21, 1918; trained at Air Service Mech. School, St. Paul.

WILLIAM HENRY WIENER—Hatfield, Minn. Private, Co. H, 360th Inf. Entered service April 29, 1918; trained at Camp Travis; departed overseas June 14, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel drive; gassed, St. Mihiel.

GUSTAVE F. WIENE—Jasper, Minn. Private. Entered service March, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge and Omaha.

OTTO HERMAN WINSEL—Holland, Minn. Private, Engineers. Entered service October 22, 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

LOUIS CHRIST WINSEL—Holland, Minn. Private, first class, Co. A, 130th Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Verdun, Meuse, Argonne, Somme, Albert, Marlaucourt.

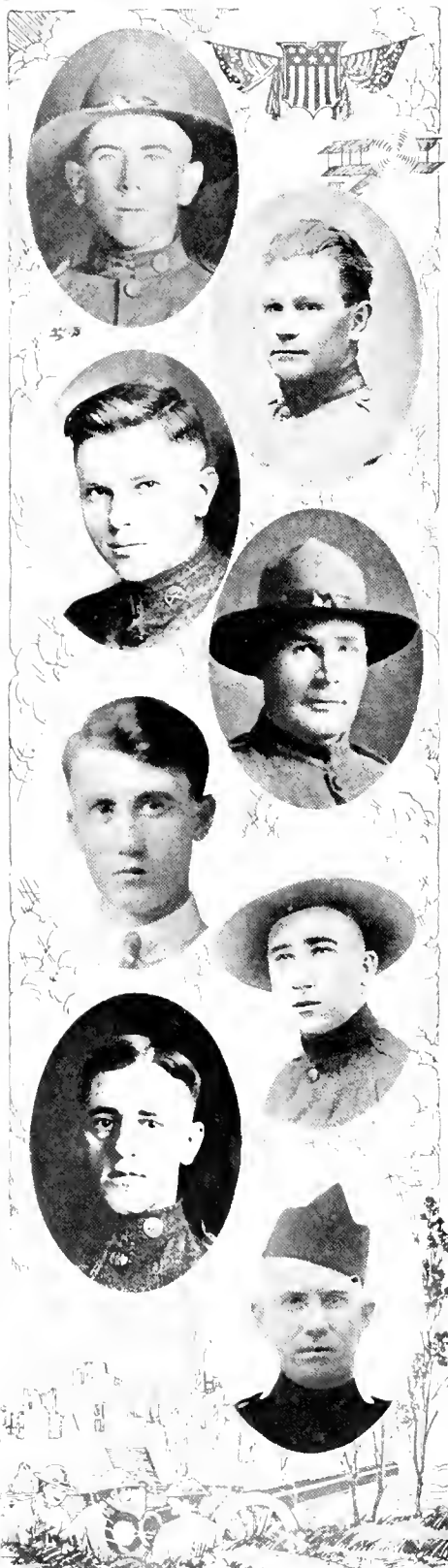
FLOYD THOMAS WILLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Ordnance. Entered service Aug. 15, 1918; trained at Camp Penniman, Va.

ROSS WILLMERT—Pipestone, Minn. K. P., Artillery. Entered service March 6, 1918; trained at Fort Kaneohe, Hawaiian Islands; departed overseas April 5, 1918.

JOHN FREDRICK LUDWIG WITT—FOFII—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. K, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

ARCHIE LINCOLN WILSON—Pipestone, Minn. Sergeant, 60th Pioneer Inf., Hdqrs. Co. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.





HAROLD E. WHITAKER—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. B, 161st Depot Brigade, 6th Div. Entered service June 25, 1918; trained at Camp Grant, Ill.

ERNEST F. WOLFF—Pierz, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 351st Inf. Entered service Feb., 1918; trained at Camp Dodge, Ia.; departed overseas Aug., 1918.

HAROLD NATHAN YOCOM—Edgerton, Minn. Private, 7th Co., 4th Bn., Inf. Entered service Oct. 10, 1918; trained at Camp Pike Officers' Training Camp.

KNUTE J. YESTNESS—Pipestone, Minn. Mechanic, 42nd Field Art. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Custer, Mich.

JAMES J. CORBETT YOUNG—Pipestone, Minn. First duty sergeant, 2nd Iowa Inf. Entered service Sept. 22, 1918; trained at Brownsville, Texas.

JAY LORENDahl YOUNG—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 19th Co., 191st Depot Brig. Entered service Aug. 27, 1918; trained at Camp Grant.

JOE W. ZARECKY—Cedar Rapids, Ia. Private, first class, Inf. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Logan; departed overseas May 16, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Verdun; wounded at Verdun.

FREDRICK JOHN ZIMMERMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Hdq. Co., 47th Regt., 4th Div. Trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; overseas; battles, Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel.

ALFRED H. ZORNIG—Jasper, Minn.
Corporal, Troop D, 17th Cavalry.
Trained at Camp Harry Jones.

ANNA MARGARET ZORNIG—Jas-
per, Minn. Surgical nurse. Entered
service Aug., 1918; trained at Camp
Gordon, Ga.



ADOLPH VAGESON—Rudison, Minn.
Private, Co. C, 124th Engs. Trained
at Camp Forrest, Ga.; entered serv-
ice Oct. 24, 1918.

RALPH W. BOEDER — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, Co. G, 1st Regiment,
S. A. T. C., University of Iowa. En-
tered training in October, 1918.

WILLIAM CARMODY — Pipestone,
Minn. Private, 12th Field Artillery,
2nd Div., Battery A. Entered service
Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge,
Iowa, and Camps Upton and Mills,
New York; departed overseas April
23, 1918; battles, Champagne, St. Mi-
hiel, Vesle Front, Argonne-Meuse.

HENRY FEYEREISEN—Woodstock,
Minn. Wagoner, Co. D, 43rd Eng.,
and 49th Co., 20th Eng. Entered
service Feb. 23, 1918; trained at Camp
Dodge and at University at Washing-
ton, D. C.; departed overseas in May,
1918; hauled ammunition to front
lines.

GEORGE T. SNYDER — Pipestone,
Minn. Sergeant, first class, Fourth
Corps, Artillery Park. Entered serv-
ice July 22, 1918; trained at Spartan-
burg, S. C.; departed overseas Sept.
3, 1918; operations between Meuse
and Moselle (Corps Troops) Oct.
23 to Nov. 17, 1918; Army of Occu-
pation Nov. 17, 1918, to Feb. 16, 1919.





Frank Borwick



Arthur Fassold



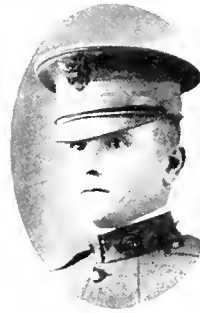
A. L. Gendreau



Corp. J. Ben Oren



Vincent Hall



Stanley Lloyd Hull
Jasper, Minn. First Lieutenant,
20th Infantry. Entered service
May 17, 1917; trained at
Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Service Records

Following are Service Records of men of whom no pictures are available:

JOHN H. BAVERLY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 163rd Machine Gun Co., 41st Div. Entered service July 22, 1918; trained at Camp Gordon and Camp Merritt.

WILLIAM STILES FAY—Trosky, Minn. 8th Co., M. G. Bn. Trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.

AUGUSTUS E. GENDREAU—Woodstock, Minn. Private, Co. 558, M. T. C. Entered service August 13, 1918; trained at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

RANSIER M. HEFNER—Holland, Minn. Private, Co. B, 12th Engrs. Entered service August 1, 1918; trained at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.; departed overseas Sept. 30, 1918; assisted in operating narrow gauge railway, and hauling ammunition and supplies to front near Metz.

THORVALD R. IVERSON—Lake Benton, Minn. Sergeant, M. G. Co. Entered service Feb. 26, 1918; trained at Camp Hancock, Ga.; departed overseas Jan. 9, 1919.

CLYDE McLEOD—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Canadian Army. Trained at Winnipeg, Canada; entered service Oct. 4, 1917; date of departure overseas from Canada, Sept., 1918.

FLOYD F. PUGH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 126th Base Hospital. Trained at Camp McClellan, Alabama.

FRANK ARTHUR RAPII—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 12th Co., Replacement Eng. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

HUGO RAHLF—Holland, Minn. Private, 134th Engrs. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Camp Forrest, Ga.

BERNARD STIME—Jasper, Minn. Corporal, 3rd Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Motor School, Cincinnati; departed overseas July, 1918.

GEORGE STRONG—Elkton, S. D. Cook, Co. G, 3rd Pioneer Inf. Entered service July, 1918; trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 29, 1918.

JAMES LESTER SOWDEN—Lake Benton, Minn. Private, Co. G, 135th Reg. Entered service September 18, 1917; trained at Camp Cody.

AUGUST VAN HECKE—Jasper, Minn. Mechanic, Co. E, 118th Reg. Inf., 30th Div. Entered service Feb. 25, 1918; trained at Camp Dodge; departed overseas May 12, 1918; battle of St. Martin's River.



JAMES MELVIN AKRE Pipestone, Minn. Fireman, first class. Entered service June 7, 1918; trained at Goat Island and Mare Island; U. S. S. Oregon, U. S. S. Burns.

FRANCIS MAYNE ARGEISINGER Pipestone, Minn. Pharmacist's Mate, first class. Entered service Oct. 1916.

JAY CLIFFORD BAILMAN Jasper, Minn. Seaman, first class. Entered service Oct. 5, 1915.

WILLARD RALPH BARTON Troy, Ky. Minn. Private, Marine Corps, 22nd Co., 1st Regt. Entered service July 8, 1917; trained at Philadelphia Navy Yard; departed overseas May 20, 1918.

CLAUDE P. BENNETT Pierre, S. D. Chief Steward, Doctor's Assistant, Canadian Navy. Entered service July, 1917; H. M. C. S. Noble; departed overseas July, 1917.

CLARENCE BLACK Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; later discharged from service because of defective eyesight.

MURAL BLACK Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; U. S. S. Mount Vernon; overseas.

HENRY T. C. BRIGGS Pipestone, Minn. Marine. Entered service Oct. 25, 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C., and Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.; graduated Sept. 1918, from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis.





CECIL BROWN — Pipestone, Minn. Musician, first class. Entered service June 3, 1917; trained at Newark, N. J.; U. S. S. Montana; first departed overseas July, 1918.

HOWARD EDWARD BRUSH—Pipestone, Minn. Private, U. S. Marine Corps. Entered service May 15, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; U. S. S. Pennsylvania; departed overseas Dec. 4, 1918.

LEE EASTMAN BUCHHOLZ—Jasper, Minn. Sailor, Coast Defense Duty. Entered service April, 1918; trained at Camp Plunkett, Wakefield, Mass.

JOHN HENRY BEERNINK—Edgerton, Minn. Seaman, second class. Entered service July 9, 1918; trained at Puget Sound Navy Yards.

ALBERT J. BUROW—Holland, Minn. Ship's Cook. Entered service April 18, 1917; trained at Great Lakes and Newport News; U. S. S. Mt. Vernon; departed overseas Sept., 1918.

DONALD W. CHESLEY—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 6th Reg., 78th Co., U. S. Marines. Entered service May 12, 1917; trained at Quantico, Virginia; departed overseas Jan. 24, 1918; battles, Verdun front sector; gassed at Verdun.

CHAS. FISHER—Ruthon, Minn. Seaman, Co. 311, Unit J, Navy. Entered service Feb. 22, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

WILLIAM EARL FLETCHER—Pipestone, Minn. Seaman, second class. Entered service Aug. 15, 1917; trained at Goat Island, San Francisco, Cal.; U. S. S. Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK W. TURCHNER—Lesper, Minn. Ship Fitter, 1st class. Entered service Nov., 1916; U. S. S. Frederick.

ALLEN G. GOLDEN—Holland, Minn. First class seaman. Served as submarine chaser. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Pemberton, Wash.; departed overseas Oct., 1917.

GEORGE WALLACE GULLICK—Edgerton, Minn. Quartermaster First class, first class, U. S. S. C. No. 201. Entered service March 26, 1918; trained at Submarine Base, New London, Conn.

EARL RICHARD HALVERSON—Jasper, Minn. Sergeant, Hdq. Co., 6th Regt., Marines. Entered service May 24, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; departed overseas May, 1918; battles, Argonne, St. Mihiel, Champagne.

JOHN HARRINGTON—Pipestone, Minn. Sailor. Entered service May, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

KENT CARROLL HARTUNG—Wentworth, S. D. Pharmacist's Mate, first class. Entered service June, 1917; trained at Goat and Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL EUGENE HOWARD—Pipestone, Minn. Midshipman, Regt. of Midshipmen. Entered service July 20, 1917; trained at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

ARTHUR CLAU'S JOHANNSEN—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 109th Co., Marine Corps. Entered service Oct., 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C.; departed overseas May, 1919.





VICTOR C. JOHNSON—Ruthon, Minn. Private, 13th Co., 10th Regt. Entered service Aug. 14, 1918; trained at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

GEORGE D. KINGSLEY—Edgerton, Minn. Private. Entered service Aug. 20, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station.

HARRY R. KIRKHAM—Pipestone, Minn. Chief Pharmacist, Med. Dept. Entered service April, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Training Station; departed overseas Feb., 1919; service in France, Italy and Spain.

BUD KOOPMAN—Pipestone, Minn. Cook, second class. Entered service May 4, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Training Station, Baltimore and Newport News.

WILBUR DAVIS LAWRENCE—Pipestone, Minn. Musician, first class, Navy. Entered service May 28, 1917; trained at Norfolk Training Station; U. S. S. Kearsarge; patrolled Atlantic coast and cruised Atlantic ocean; qualified as sharpshooter; was awarded stripes for service in submarine zone.

EDWARD JOSEPH LA VALLA—Edgerton, Minn. Carpenter's Mate, second class. Entered service April 7, 1917; U. S. S. Robinson; departed overseas Nov. 13, 1917.

AURIST B. LONG—Chicago, Ill. Machinist's Mate, first class, Naval Aviation Forces. Entered service June 2, 1917; trained at Pensacola, Fla.; departed overseas Nov. 20, 1917.

ARTHUR AUGUST MOHR—Trosky, Minn. Private, 80th Co., 6th Reg., 2nd Div., Marine Corps. Entered service May 30, 1918; trained at Paris Island, S. C.; departed overseas Aug. 18, 1918; battles, St. Mihiel, Champagne.

DARRELL W. MACKAY—Pipestone, Minn. Electrician, first class. Entered service May 22, 1947; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Radio Electrician.

EVA J. McKEOWN—Pipestone, Minn. Naval R. C. Nurse, Unit 13. Entered service Sept., 1948; trained at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.; Navy and Marine Recreation Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

EUGENE G. McKEOWN—Pipestone, Minn. Passed Asst. Surgeon, Medical Unit, U. S. N. R. E. Entered service July 16, 1948.

JOSEPH LEO MURPHY—Pipestone, Minn. First Machinist. Entered service June, 1944; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Carolina, Magnolia, Perkins.

ROY LYN McLENN—Pipestone, Minn. Chief Wireless Operator. Entered service May 23, 1946; trained at Mare Island and Radio Station, Balboa.

OSCAR LOUIS MELLON—Pipestone, Minn. Seaman, first class. Entered service Nov., 1947; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Agamemnon; departed overseas May, 1948.

HENRY JOSEPH O'CONNELL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 152d Co., 6th Regt., U. S. Marines. Entered service April, 1948; trained at Mare Island; departed overseas Aug., 1948; battles, St. Mihiel.

ELMER BURTON RAPH—Pipestone, Minn. Seaman and crewman. Entered service May 2, 1948; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Princess Maudslayi, U. S. S. Maine.





DALE EDWARD REAGAN—Winner, S. D. Chief Machinist Mate, U. S. Naval Ayn. Entered service Dec. 6, 1916; trained on U. S. S. North Dakota; departed overseas Dec. 27, 1917.

GEORGE P. ROBSON—Pipestone, Minn. Private, 78th Co., 6th Regt., 2nd Div., Marines. Entered service July 31, 1918; trained at Paris Island; departed overseas Oct. 18, 1918.

FRANK EDWARD RYAN—Pipestone, Minn. Second gunner. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Fortress Monroe, Va.; U. S. S. Georgia.

ANDREW E. RYDELL—Pipestone, Minn. Private, Co. G, Marine Corps. Entered service July 9, 1917; trained at Camp Quantico, Va.

STEWART SHIELDON ROCKEY—Lincoln, Neb., Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Naval Aviator. Entered service May 22, 1917; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Boston, San Diego, Pensacola.

GEORGE ARTHUR TAYLOR—Holland, Minn. Seaman. Entered service April 30, 1918; trained at Camp Plunkett, Wakefield, Mass.

WILLIAM KEITH THORNDYKE—Edgerton, Minn. Seaman, Aviation. Entered service June, 1918; trained at Great Lakes Naval Training Station; departed overseas July, 1918.

PAUL SHANOR—Jasper, Minn. Private, Marines. Entered service May 24, 1917; trained at Norfolk, Va.; U. S. S. Nebraska.

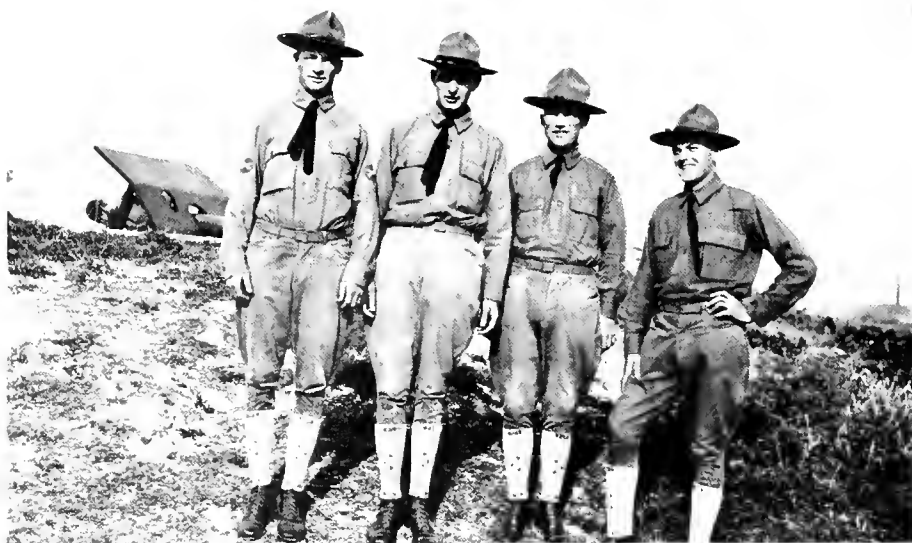
EARL B. SMITH Pipestone, Minn. Musician, First Regt. Band. Entered service Sept., 1917; trained at Camp Dewey and Great Lakes Naval Training Station; U. S. S. Agamemnon; departed overseas Dec., 1918.

HARRY W. STEARNS Jasper, Minn. Ensign, W. S. N. R. F. Entered service May 29, 1918; trained at Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, New York.

SAMUEL DAVID YOUNG — Lindstrom, Minn. Lieutenant, N. A. C. Pensacola Naval Air Station, Commanding Officer of Receiving Ship. Entered service July 23, 1915; U. S. S. Montoso, U. S. S. Massachusetts, U. S. S. Nevada; departed overseas Nov. 22, 1917.



Donald Chesley, Miss Lois Gauthier, Wm. Fletcher.



(1) Leonard Scott (2) Milo Brooks, (3) Kenneth Kingsley, (4) Clay Baldwin.



Some of the boys of the 123d Machine Gun Company in Luxemburg, Germany.
Walter Seldon, of Pipestone County, is first man to right in front row.



HOME ACTIVITIES

The Five Liberty Loan Campaigns



S. B. DUEA, Chairman.



REV. JOSEPH MANGAN,
Vice Chairman.

The First Liberty Loan

On the morning of April 6, 1917, the people of Pipestone County awoke with the rest of the nation to find the United States of America at war with Germany. At the request of President Wilson, Congress had declared war in the early hours of April 6th. Every well-informed American was convinced that Congress had done the only thing possible for a self-respecting and liberty-loving nation to do, and that it was to be a war to the end. Two forces were in deadly conflict, two forces that could not live together in the same world.

Every true American in Pipestone County at once set himself to the task of doing his best to win the war for civil liberty and civic righteousness. Each gave himself without reserve to the cause of his country—the cause of humanity. That is, he thought so, and he intended to be honest in his thinking. Indeed he was honest. Yet it is doubtful whether any one of us fully understood the meaning of devotion to country and to humanity. We were very much in sympathy with the theory of the phrase "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor," but in the first stages of the war we fell short in practice. We did not intend to do so, but nevertheless we did do so, and whatever may be written here, let it be truthful.

In our minds we had set a pace for ourselves. We entertained certain notions as to what ought to be expected of us in a financial way. We measured our responsibility. We fixed the circle of our obligations, as we thought, somewhat beyond the limits of any just and proportionate demand the Government might make upon us. And then came the first surprise! Our first rude shock! We had set the pace too slow! What we thought was our full duty; what we had counted as a generosity approaching the sacrificial, a generosity which the Government would delight to see, we found to be less than our share and learned that we had used the wrong yard stick in the attempt to measure our duty.

The Government asked us for a loan of \$225,000 to be used for the winning of the war. We winced at the request and actually loaned the Government \$101,900. We thought the figure was too high. We persuaded ourselves the Government was unreasonable in its dealings with Pipestone County; that it had taken advantage of our patriotic fervor and more than doubled our apportionment. Hence we did not "go over the top." We loaned just a little less than 45 3/4% of the amount the Government asked us for. And yet our hearts were right. The trouble was all in

First Liberty Loan Campaign—Cont'd.

our heads. We had not calculated with sufficient care. And we were just beginning. We were not organized. Our canvass was on the haphazard and hit and miss plan. We banked too much on the spontaneous response of men who were not easy to reach and converse with. The responses did not materialize and hence the canvass was quite incomplete.

But the First Liberty Loan canvass was a great help to us. In it we learned that every true American was willing to do his duty or even more than his duty. While many good men had underestimated their obligation they were all eager to know and to do their part. There was really no precedent to guide them. And no one was able to tell them. No one knew. We had not been careful enough in our calculations. We were dwelling in the region of "glittering generalities." We had not reached the "brass tacks" stage, but the canvass gave us a lot of practical information. It taught us the necessity of education, organization and the most thorough and complete work in any and all succeeding canvasses. We were determined that American wealth and energy should be devoted to the winning of the war. And although we did not allow the 54.7% deficit of the First Loan to disturb our sleep, yet we did resolve then and there that we were through with deficits forever, and that in every following canvass Pipestone County would do what the Nation did in the first one, i. e., go over the top at full speed ahead, toward the German trenches.

Second Liberty Loan

When the Ninth District officials announced Pipestone County's allotment for the Second Liberty Loan, they placed the figures at \$425,000, nearly double the figures of the first one in face of the fact that we had subscribed but 45.3% of the first. And we really began to wonder what the outcome would be. It looked like a huge undertaking. Even this time some of us asked almost under our breath whether someone had not made a mistake. Four hundred twenty-five thousand dollars! Could we make it? "Indeed we can and we will," said the men at the head, in the county, and in the several towns and precincts. We were getting squared away. We were better able to determine the measure of our obligations. We had a clearer understanding. We were seeing things in a clearer light. And besides we were on our mettle. We organized educational campaigns in the towns and townships. All over the county men got into the game and took up the work with vigor. No stone was left unturned.

The county was raked as with a fine tooth comb, and at the closing hour of the closing day our reports left us about \$38,000 short of our goal! But we had set our faces like flint against any further deficits and were determined that Pipestone County should report the purchase of her full quota. A joint bond subscribed by a few men who had been the hardest workers and the heaviest purchasers in the canvass, brought us up to the full amount and enabled us to report the purchase of the entire quota. Belated reports increased this total by \$14,750, so that we are credited with the purchase of \$439,750 on our supposed to be \$425,000 allotment. And then some time later we found out that the men in high places occasionally get their mathematics slightly mixed and that the real quota intended for Pipestone County for the Second Liberty Loan was \$325,000! Thus the figures show that we oversubscribed, not \$14,750 but \$114,750. Though while the canvass was on, we were straining every nerve and going the limit in the determination to break even.

Third Liberty Loan

After the experience of the canvasses for the first and second loans it was determined that the county organization should be still further strengthened and perfected and that every honorable means should be employed to enlist the money made in America on American farms and in American industries and professions to equip the American army for the work of whipping the Kaiser and saving the nation and the world. With Mr. S. B. Duca as County Chairman and the Rev. Joseph Mangan as Vice Chairman an organization was effected so complete in its details and so strong in its personnel that it became next to impossible for any citizen of Pipestone County to escape without meeting at least a measure of his responsibility.

Precinct committees were duly appointed, and under the allotment plan which prevailed until after the last canvass had been completed Pipestone County never failed to subscribe a fine surplus. Allotment committees did not presume to go into absolute detail in determining the exact wealth of Pipestone County men. But they were, in the main, men of fine Americanism with an abiding sense of the fairness and the justice of things. Moreover they were men who, though not unduly officious, were able to estimate approximately the standing of their neighbors. They tried to be fair in their individual allotments. Of course they were human, and infallibility is not one of the qualities of men. No doubt they made some mistakes, but what men do not make mistakes? Some assessments may have been too high

Third Liberty Loan—Cont'd.

and others too low. But no one asked in vain for a fair and equitable allotment of his allotment. While several objected to the amount assigned them on the ground that it was too high, there were many who voluntarily subscribed more than their allotment.

It was the desire of the County Central Committee that when all the canvasses should be complete and the Kaiser whipped the record should show a just and fair proportion of bonds purchased by each American. If the final record showing the number of bonds purchased by each one in the five sales does not prove this just proportion, the fault is not due the allotment committee in any consequential degree.

Our allotment for the Third Loan was \$480,000. Our subscription was \$681,000.

Fourth Liberty Loan

When the time came to make the canvass for the Fourth Liberty Loan the County organization was ready. The machinery was complete and the organization intact. The preliminary work of the allotment committees had been so well and so thoroughly done that subscriptions came rapidly through the mails the first day of the period assigned by the Government for the canvass to be made. We were getting our stride and were going strong. Somewhat like the boys who, having turned the tide at Chauten Thierry, were rushing the Kaiser's pets back toward the Rhine. Our speed boded ill for the enemy. Even the American babies got into the swing and the spirit, and we led a merry chase, 6,927 strong. Sixty-nine and nine tenths per cent of our population fired our bond purchase guns into the ranks of the emaciated and starving enemy and they sued for peace. The end was in sight. We had played the part of Americans. All of us from baby to grandparents. We also helped to carry the load of the fire sufferers. The Nation asked us for \$870,000 and we loaned \$1,065,800. And the Good Ship Pipestone County will carry the news around the world, proclaiming in the ports of the Old World as well as the New that Pipestone County heads the list of all the counties in the Ninth District in the proportionate number of bond purchasers in the Fourth Liberty Loan canvass.

The Fifth or Victory Loan

The war was over and we had a few more bills to pay. In this instance as in the case of the Third and Fourth Loans the work was largely committee and clerical work. The Government had given us the banking privilege just as in the previous cases. Allotments were made and sent to the people. As in the previous loans some thought their allotment too high. Others thought them rather high but paid without a whimper. Some thought their allotment too low and raised it of their own accord. Others thought the allotment too low, yet kept quiet and paid simply what had been assigned them. Uncle Sam asked us for \$675,000. We said, "Be content, Uncle, and take \$770,300." And with a twinkle in his eye and gratitude in his heart he took it.

Liberty Loan Committeemen

Aetna Township: Hans Madsen, Chairman; John Pears, Perry Srooggie, C. P. Peterson, Peter Svendsen, Frank McCoy, George Wells, E. M. Culver, Thomas Jensen, Martin Aagesen, Claus Sathman.

Altona Township: A. E. Rydell, Chairman; Chris Anderson, Ed E. Anderson, Peter Jorgensen, Hans Johnson, Frank Hillard, Frank Carpenter, E. J. Aksenmacher, Thos. Reynolds.

Burke Township: J. P. Ryan, Chairman; John Synhorst, H. B. Stotts, T. J. Schrader, Edward Markl.

Eben Township: John W. Wohrman, Chairman; F. C. Bauman, M. K. Schenck, A. B. Geweke, G. F. Wilson, Eric Dahlmeier, H. E. Hansen, F. H. Everett, H. H.

Liberty Loan Committeemen—Cont'd.

Lexvold, Will Johannsen, J. H. Manion, M. J. Dixon, W. F. Dock, Alfred Hansen, John Minnehan, C. F. Price, George Lange, A. A. Gilmore, R. G. Larson.

Edgerton: Ed. Vocum, Chairman; M. L. Patterson, A. Pilling, A. H. Jansen, T. F. Fisch, H. H. Matzke, H. DeBoer, F. A. Meacham, J. L. Baldwin.

Elmer Township: George Clausen, Sr., Chairman; Robert Kennedy, David Faulkner, August Peschon, W. Jackson, Wm. Hunter, H. Carstensen, George Neece, L. V. Dietmeier.

Fountain Prairie: John Giebink, Chairman; C. P. Earhart, Walter Anderson, Henry Monw, Martin DeBoer, John Imler, Arthur Lawrence, Harry Heersema.

Grange Township: J. E. Morgan, Chairman; W. A. Weighill, C. H. Earhart, C. C. Christensen, F. M. Kerr, G. H. McCarter, E. E. Rickerman, Wesley Kerr, B. F. Shane, David J. Long, J. H. Appeldorn, Henry Keller, Everett Long, Emil Eggers, Hans Klingbile, R. I. Whitehead.

Gray Township: Jas. L. Pollock and C. H. Jordan, Chairmen; C. R. Watts, George Armstrong, Jess M. Pollock, Wm. Ludke, J. F. Quinn, W. C. Anderson, H. J. Wiener, J. W. Hawbrich, Henry Anderson, Gus Appeldorn, Nicholas Peschon.

Jasper: Andrew Rae, Chairman; Alex Sinclair, William C. Aslesen, Albert S. Larson, John H. Hoyme, Erick J. Aslesen.

Osborne Township: E. S. Thorndyke, Chairman; Klaas Smidt, H. H. Hellwinckel, Ed. Gamber, William VanderLinden, C. F. Rieck, Jacob Poelstra, Hessel Baker.

Pipestone City: S. B. Duce, Chairman; Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. S. Redmon, J. H. Robson, W. W. Fletcher, F. H. Burgert, Henry McKeon, Rev. E. N. Prentice, James O'Leary, S. L. Hirschy, John Gray, Max Menzel.

Rock Township: George Ott, Chairman, Second Loan; D. J. Winterfield, Chairman Third, Fourth, and Fifth Loans; John Campbell, Forrest Moffitt, Herman Mohning, John Dallenbach, Dell Draper.

Ruthton: C. M. Christensen, Chairman; Jay Jackson, S. Bertelsen, M. J. Johnson, G. R. Ellis, H. Flygare.

Sweet Township: Wm. Eggers, Chairman; Wm. Frick, Ed. Crossman, George Bauer, Garfield Jaycox, John Ross.

Troy Township: S. L. Gilliland and W. J. Dingler, Chairmen; L. A. Plank, A. G. Edgecomb, John Steffen, Peter Hubner, S. H. Wilson, M. C. Milliren, Gust Sindt, James McQuoid, Roy Butman, Ed. Shaffer, John Carstenson, Fred Meyerhoff, Wm. Carson.

Woodstock: Barney Mooney, Chairman; James Jackson, George Moline.

War Savings Stamp Campaign

F. E. Nash, County Chairman

Pipestone County achieved special distinction in the sale of War Savings Stamps, its rank being fourth among the counties of the state in per capita sale. Much credit is due to County Chairman F. E. Nash and his able committee for the excellent work that was done and the high rank that was attained. As in the Liberty Loan, the people of the county had fully awakened to the importance of taking the various issues of the treasury, and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the county's \$800,000 quota of stamps. The drive began June 4th, the allotment plan being utilized. Following were the committeemen:

Woodstock Village: F. E. Meyers, Chairman; Henry Shaler, Charles Lindsay, J. C. M. Juhncke, George Meling.

Barke Township: J. P. Fryer, Chairman; John Sydnor, T. J. Schrader, Henry Kallen, J. E. Ryan.

Ruthin Village: Jay Jackson, Chairman; O. E. Johnson, Emma Nelson, A. R. Eggensperger, G. S. Lyaris.

Aetna Village: Hars Madson, Chairman; John Pehrs, George Wells.

Fountain Prairie Township: C. E. Earhart, Chairman; John Gedank, O. F. Forman, M. McCurdy.

Algoni Township: Chris Olson, Chairman; Chas. Anderson, John Priester, W. J. Roscoe.

Holland Village: Geo. L. Ziegler, Chairman; Wm. Giles, Anna B. Wells, H. Nissen.

Trosky Village: Chas. French, Chairman; S. S. Crossman, W. F. Hamm, Geo. Jansen.

Elmer Township: David Williams, Chairman; Robert Kennedy, Otto G. Smallfeld, W. H. Rablitz.

Edgerton Village: Ed. Yeom, M. L. Patterson, F. H. Baldwin, H. H. Natzke, J. G. McGlashen, A. Pilling.

Osborne Township: Warren Pickett, Chairman; C. L. Reick, Edward Gamber.

Grange Township: B. L. Shaler, Chairman; C. H. Earhart, Jr., A. B. Raph, Geo. McCarter, David Long.

Troy Township: W. J. Dunzler, Chairman; Ed. Shaffer, Hugh Wilson, Roy Malosh, C. C. Noble.

Rock Township: J. M. O'Neel, Chairman; John Campbell, H. H. Mohning, Thomas Campbell.

Eden Township: J. C. Bauman, Chairman; C. E. Price, H. E. Hansen, A. A. Gilmore, F. W. Dahlmeier, L. H. Wilson, H. H. Fexvold.

Jasper Village: W. H. Lake, Chairman; G. M. Peterson, Theo. Holien, G. S. Smiley, A. H. Adams, L. M. Marsden, Prof. Lokensgard.

Sweet Township: W. E. Brown, Chairman; Ed. Crossman, H. W. Filer, W. H. Garlick, A. E. Haney, Wm. Ross, Carl Soehren.

Gray Township and Hatfield: W. C. Anderson, Chairman; C. M. Pease, Harrison Reiger, William Horrigan, R. R. Gilbert, Elmer Vaughn.

City of Pipestone: G. G. Stone, Chairman; A. C. Tibbets, L. L. Demaray, M. J. Mecker, W. E. Wakefeld, Chas. Dealy, A. C. Walker, G. L. Argetsinger, W. J. Mutz, Carl Oppen, D. W. Smith, J. R. Campbell, L. E. Mann, Rev. H. Bohnhoff.

United War Work Campaign

F. E. Nash, County Chairman

The United War Work Campaign for funds for the six organizations doing active war work, the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. C., Jewish Welfare, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army was conducted during the first part of November, 1918. The work was done by a committee working under the direction of County Chairman F. E. Nash. In spite of the fact that the influenza ban made a personal campaign from house to house difficult, the people of the county raised over \$29,000 for the work of the six societies.

Following were the various committeemen: F. E. Reicher, Pipestone; R. J. Heaton, Jasper; C. A. Calking, Edgerton; B. J. Mooney, Woodstock; Charles French, Trosky; C. M. Christensen, Ruthin; A. J. Morgan, Holland; C. J. Pehrs, Aetna; C. E. Earhart, Fountain Prairie; E. J. Absenmacher, Algoni; S. L. Gilliland, Troy; J. E. Morgan, Grange; F. E. Moffitt, Rock; Henry Kellen, Barke; J. E. Quinn, Gray; J. H. Crawford, Sweet; John Wehrman, Eden; Y. R. Mulder, Osborne; George Clausen, Elmer.

Knights of Columbus War Fund Campaign



F. H. Burgert, County Chairman

An active campaign was conducted in Pipestone County for the Knights of Columbus War Fund, to be used in the K. C. overseas work. F. H. Burgert of Pipestone was appointed county chairman and conducted the campaign in a thorough and systematic manner. The mark set by the national organization to be raised was \$3,000,000, and it was estimated that Pipestone County's quota was \$1,000. The campaign was begun on December 1, 1917, and the prescribed amount was easily raised within the week.

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign



A. H. Adams, County Chairman

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign in the fall of 1917 was conducted under the direction of A. H. Adams of Jasper, who had been appointed county chairman, and directed to

The Y. M. C. A. Campaign—Cont'd

organize the the work of soliciting the funds in the county. The county has been set at \$5,000.00 and a several days' campaign sufficed to raise this amount with a liberal over-subscription.

Following were the committeemen:

Aetna Township—Hans Madsen, Chairman, John Peters, Perry Scroggie, C. P. Peterson, Peter Svendsen, Frank McCoy, George Wells, E. M. Culver, Thomas Jensen, Martin Aagesen, Claus Sotthman.

Albion Township—A. E. Rydell, Chairman, Chas. Anderson, Ed E. Anderson, Peter Jorgensen, Hans Johnson, Frank Hillard, Frank Carpenter, E. J. Vasmacher, Thos. Reynolds.

Burke Township—J. P. Ryan, Chairman, John Synhorst, H. B. Stotts, T. J. Schrader, Edward Markl.

Eden Township—John W. Wehrman, Chairman, L. C. Bauman, M. K. Steen, A. B. Gewecke, G. E. Wilson, Fred Dahlmeier, H. E. Hansen, L. H. Everett, H. H. Lexvold, Will Johannsen, J. H. Manton, M. J. Dixon, W. E. Dock, Alfred Hansen, John Minnehan, C. E. Price, George Lange, A. A. Gilmore, R. G. Hanson.

Edgerton—Ed Yocom, Chairman, M. E. Patterson, A. Pilling, A. H. Jansen, T. E. Fisch, H. H. Matzke, H. DeBoer, E. A. Meacham, J. L. Baldwin.

Elmer Township—George Clausen, Sr., Chairman, Robert Kennedy, David Faulkner, August Peschon, W. Jackson, Wm. Hunter, H. Carstensen, George Neve, L. A. Dietmeier.

Fountain Prairie—John Gubink, Chairman, C. P. Earhart, Walter Anderson, Henry Mourw, Martin DeBoer, John Inler, Arthur Lawrence, Harry Heersma.

Grange Township—J. E. Morgan, Chairman, W. A. Wengoll, C. H. Earhart, C. C. Christensen, F. M. Kerr, G. H. McCarter, E. E. Rickerman, Wesley Kerr, B. F. Shane, David J. Long, J. H. Appeldorn, Henry Keller, Evelyn Long, Emil Eggers, Hans Klingbide, R. F. Whitehead.

Gray Township—Jas. L. Pollock and C. H. Jordan, Chairmen, C. R. Watts, George Armstrong, Jess M. Pollock, Wm. Lindke, J. E. Quinn, W. C. Anderson, H. J. Wiener, J. W. Hawbrich, Henry Anderson, Gus Appeldorn, Nicholas Peschon.

Jasper—Andrew Rae, Chairman, Alex Sinclair, William C. Aslesen, Albert S. Larson, John H. Hoyme, Erick J. Aslesen.

Osborne Township—E. S. Thorndyke, Chairman, Klaus Smidt, H. H. Hellwinkel, Ed. Gamber, William VanderLanden, C. E. Rieck, Jacob Poelstra, Hessel Baker.

Pipestone City—S. B. Duce, Chairman; Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. S. Redmon, J. H. Robson, W. W. Fletcher, E. H. Burger, Henry McKeon, Rev. E. N. Prentice, James O'Leary, S. L. Hirschy, John Gray, Max Menzel.

Rock Township—George Ott, and D. J. Winterfield, Chairmen, John Campbell, Forrest Moffitt, Herman Mohning, John Dallenbach, Dell Draper.

Ruthon—C. M. Christensen, Chairman, Jay Jackson, S. Bertelsen, M. J. Johnson, G. R. Ellis, H. Flygare.

Sweet Township—Wm. Eggers, Chairman, Wm. Erick, Ed. Crossman, George Bauer, Garfield Jaycox, John Ross.

Troy Township—S. L. Gilliland and W. J. Dingler, Chairmen, L. A. Blunt, A. G. Edgecomb, John Steffen, Peter Hubner, S. H. Wilson, M. C. Milliren, Gers. Smidt, James M. Quoad, Roy Butman, Ed. Shatter, John Carstensen, Fred Meyer, Wm. Carson.

Woodstock—Barney Mooney, Chairman, James J. Olson, George M. Le

The County Safety Commission



John Gray, Chairman

One of the wide awake organizations of the county was the County Safety Commission. The Commission was appointed by the Governor, and was charged with the work of suppressing sedition and of being on the lookout for enemies of the government. The members kept themselves informed on the condition of things throughout the county, knowing the attitude of practically every citizen and what each one was doing to support the government and the army.

Pipestone County can feel proud indeed that the largest percentage of the inhabitants of its farming, business and professional circles were loyal to their state and country.

Following are the names of the officers and members of the County Safety Commission:

John Gray, Director, Pipestone.
Chas. Dealy, Pipestone.
S. B. Duca, Treasurer, Pipestone.
Lee Baldwin, Edgerton.
Alex Sinclair, Jasper.
Robt. Moffett, Holland.
Chas. Anderson, Pipestone.
John Pehrs, Ruthton.
J. P. Ryan, Woodstock.
B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
Fred Bauman, Jasper.
Chas. Maynard, Pipestone.
Henry Heersema, Pipestone.
John Morgan, Pipestone.
Elmer Vaughn, Hatfield.
F. H. Kingsbury, Edgerton.
S. B. Duca, Pipestone.
Forest Moffett, Woodstock.
W. E. Keister, Trosky.
Harry Filer, Pipestone.

G. S. Evarts, Ruthton.
W. J. Dingler, Cazenovia.
Mrs. Grace Hanson, Pipestone.

Labor Committee

A. E. Emerson, Pipestone.
Chas. Dealy, Pipestone.
G. S. Evarts, Ruthton.
B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
Alex Sinclair, Jasper.

Marketing Committee

B. F. Veach, Pipestone.
J. P. Peterson, Jasper.
Lee Baldwin, Edgerton.
B. J. Mooney, Woodstock.
L. Nelson, Trosky.
C. M. Christenson, Ruthton.
Paul Reikow, Holland.
W. J. Dingler, Cazenovia.
Farmers Elevator Co., Ihlen.

Woman's Commission of Public Safety



By Grace B. Hansen, County Chairman

The Woman's Committee of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety came into existence in May, 1917, when the State Committee of sixteen women was appointed with authority to organize the women of the state for all forms of war work. This committee was at the same time authorized by the National Council of Defense, according to a plan adopted for the whole nation.

The State Committee appointed a chairman in each county. The County Chairman for Pipestone County, Mrs. Grace B. Hansen, was appointed in June, 1917, and she in turn appointed local chairmen for the different communities of the county as follows: Airlie, Miss Marion Farmer; Altona, Mrs. M. McCurdy; Cazenovia, Mrs. E. Long; Edgerton, Mrs. J. Lee Baldwin; Hatfield, Miss Winifred Pease; Holland, Mrs. John Tourjost; Jasper, Mrs. Wm. Lowe; Pipestone, Mrs. Alva Morrison; Ruth-ton, Mrs. A. Evanson; Trosky, Mrs. L. Dietmeyer; Woodstock, Mrs. Geo. Moline. All work undertaken was in accordance with directions sent out from Washington by the National Council of Defense.

The first active work was to secure pledges to the so-called Hoover pledge, promising economy in the use of fats, sugar, wheat and meat. Following this campaign Mrs. J. R. Campbell was appointed Food Conservation Chairman and all county work in the line of food conservation was done under her direction.

Americanization work and education in patriotism were carried on under the supervision of the school teachers of the county and they also helped in all publicity work where necessary to create public sentiment for the special drives of war work. Little Citizens' Leagues were organized in nearly every school.

The commission also assisted in procuring a survey of the number of women in our different industries and the kind of employment in which each was engaged.

In reference to the Liberty Loans, our women were asked to assist in the educational campaigns but did very little personal soliciting for money, on account of the allotment system used in this county. One-fourth of all Loan sales were allotted to the Woman's Committee, and in the first four loans, Pipestone County had the largest women's per capita record in the state.

In response to the government's request to list young women to take training for nurses, several applications were sent in to Washington through the solicitation of Miss Dorothy Briggs.

Two different Y. W. C. A. drives were carried on, and in all, four hundred dollars was raised. The following helpers assisted in these drives: Pipestone, the Misses Esther Meyers, Ora Englbart, Dorothy Nash, Ruth Nash, Janet Brown, Carrie Winters, Eva Wakefield, Vera Bochinski, Vera Petersen, Lorna Rogers, Alva Roberts and Olive Pierce; Woodstock, Mrs. Geo. Moline, assisted by Miss Esther Shaffer and Miss Pearl Rokes. In Holland the allotment was raised by the Little Citizens' League, in Altona by the Ladies' Aid Society; Trosky by Miss Marion Gent.

Woman's Commission of Public Safety—Cont'd.

field by Mrs. D. J. Mereness; Airlie by Miss Marion Farmer; in Edgerton Mrs. Baldwin was assisted by the Kensington Club, the Young Ladies of the Dutch Reformed church, the Ladies' Aid of the Dutch Reformed church, the Ladies' Aid of the Christian Reformed church and the Presbyterians Ladies' Aid Society.

There were few changes in the personnel of the county organization, but the death of Mrs. Dietmeyer left the work in Trosky to be directed by Mrs. Helen Griffin, and Mrs. Lowe's removal from Jasper made Mrs. George Smiley chairman in her place.



The Armenian Relief Drive

G. S. Boehmke, Chairman

The Armenian Relief Drive in Pipestone County was held during the week beginning February 2, 1919. The purpose of the drive was to secure funds for the relief of the suffering Armenians, Syrians, Greeks and other refugees of the Near East. G. S. Boehmke of Pipestone was named county chairman. The conditions during the week of the drive were very unfavorable, due to inclement weather and the prevalence of the influenza epidemic, but the sum of \$3,800.00 was raised nevertheless. Following were the committeemen:

Wm. Giles, Holland; Wesley Kerr, Grange; John Gielink, Fountain Prairie; Earl Lincoln, Altona; John Pehrs, Aetna; J. P. Ryan, Burke; F. C. Bonman, Eden; George Clausen, Jr., Elmer; C. H. Jordan, Gray; E. S. Thorndyke, Osborne; H. H. Mohning, Rock; C. C. Cunningham, Sweet; L. A. Plank, Troy; J. E. Fish, Edgerton; Alex. Sinclair, Jasper; Jay Jackson, Ruthon; Ed Crossman, Trosky; Gean Meyers, Woodstock; H. H. Lexvold, Ihlen; Rev. Father Joseph Mangan, John Gray, M. J. Meeker, R. L. Woodman, Wm. Alexander, F. H. Burgert, David Spark, E. E. Wakefield, Fred Busse, Clifford D. Daffus, Chas. Buell, David E. Jones, Rev. E. N. Prentice, Charles Dealy, C. H. Smith, Rev. Otto Gerhard, Sam L. Hirschy, F. M. Payne, W. B. Brown, Walter Alexander, G. H. Kiel, J. R. Campbell, Hugh Dimock, E. E. Beede, Hans Russan, A. L. Stenke, Jerry Hines, Leshe Colvin, Al. Hickman, Pipestone.



Where the peace treaty was signed.

Pipestone County Food Conservation Committee



ROBERT A. HYDE
County Director



Mrs. Grace Hanson—Mr. J. R. Campbell—Walter L. Alexander
Chm. Nat. Coun. Defense Co. Chm. Food Conservation—Grocery Stores



C. A. Sampson
Hotels



Rev. E. N. Prentice
Churches



J. R. Campbell
Co. Supt. Schools



E. H. Grandfield
Agriculture

The Food Conservation Department was well looked after at the beginning of its organization by S. B. Duca, who was appointed its first chairman in 1917. Later Mr. Duca's work as chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee became so heavy that he requested the appointment of another man to succeed him in the Food Conservation department. Mr. R. A. Hyde succeeded him as chairman, receiving the appointment in May, 1918.

The purpose of this department was to prevent all unnecessary food waste; to compel the use of substitutes; to regulate the sale of food; to restrict the purchase of certain staple articles, such as flour and sugar; to limit the amount that might be kept on hand in any home, or in stock by any merchant, or in any store; to know just about the condition of the larder in any home in the county.

The work was carefully attended to, particularly after the necessity had fully dawned upon the consciousness of many of the people, and as Chairman Hyde stated, as soon as the matter was fully explained, the majority of people acquiesced gladly to the rulings.

When Mr. Hyde went to California in the fall of 1918, Mr. C. D. Duffus was appointed to succeed him. The date of Mr. Duffus' appointment was October 27, 1918.

Besides the chairmen mentioned above, there were appointed County Food Conservation Chairman—Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Chairman National Council of Defense—Mrs. Grace Hanson, Groceries—Walter L. Alexander, Hotels and Restaurants—C. A. Sampson, Churches—Rev. E. N. Prentice, Schools—County Superintendent J. R. Campbell, Agriculture—Co. Agt. E. H. Grandfield, Press—Rev. Jos. Mangin.



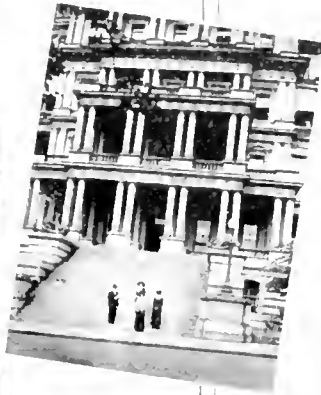
The S. S. Pipestone County

Miss Lois Gaither, Sponsor



The S. S. Pipestone County Steaming Down the Delaware

Sixty-nine and nine tenths per cent of Pipestone County's population purchased Liberty Bonds of the Fourth issue. As a result of this record purchase Pipestone County led the nation in per capita sales. The Ninth Federal Reserve district, comprising the States of Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin, lead the United States in the Fourth Loan, in the largest number of sales of bonds. Pipestone County ranked first in the Ninth district. Wheatland county, Montana, ranked second with a percentage of 55, and Nobles county, Minnesota, ranked third with a percentage of 45.8. As a mark of recognition of the splendid efforts of the people of this county, the Federal Liberty Loan board ruled that one of the ships in course of construction at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, Pa., should be christened "The Pipestone County." Miss Lois Gaither, one of the Liberty Loan committee workers of Pipestone, was named to act as sponsor. The launching of "The Pipestone County" occurred during the afternoon of Memorial Day, May 30th, 1919. Those who were present from this county to witness the launching were: Misses Lois Gaither, Marie Britt, Rose Ryan, Angie Hermanson, Mrs. E. T. Gaither, Misses Mary and Myrtle Milhren, Attorney C. T. Howard Rey, Joseph Mangai, Severt B. Duca, J. H. Robson, all of Pipestone, Robert Kennedy, Trosky; Patrick Duggan, Hardwick; Wayne Nason, Washington, D. C.,



Views at Washington, D. C., and at the Hog Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, Pa., taken by the attendants at the christening of the S. S. Pipestone County.

The S. S. Pipestone County—Cont'd-

Frank Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following lines by Rev. Jos. Mangan of Pipestone were recited by him upon the occasion of the launching of the S. S. Pipestone County:

Columbia! in thy hour of need
Thy cry was heard by valiant sons
Who swore their dearest veins to bleed
As mustering at the boom of guns,
From Atlantic to Pacific shore
To thy defense thy patriots pour.

From farm, from office and from mart,
See! thy sons of freedom start.
One fixed resolve is in their heart—
To live or die for homeland.

No coward child was born of thee,
No traitor base, rocked on thy knee,
No craven slave e'er suckled thee,
God's free and chosen daughter.

Our lives, our worth, our honor—all
We pledged thee at thy piercing call.
No hireling host shall thee enthrall
While filial love attend thee.

From north to south, from east to west
Our serried ranks our love attest.

One only hope burns in our breast.
Great God of Right, befriend thee.

Freedom's our home! Freedom our right.
Free men we fall! As free men—fight,
In love for all—free of all spite
For inborn rights of man.

All heard the cry—but some more true
And Pipestone led—amongst the few
Who reached beyond their duty.
Columbia, grateful in this hour,
Has named her battleship of power
The "Pipestone" as her guerdon.

So long as floats my banner free
At home, abroad, or on the sea,
Great God of battles, hear my plea
As I award it.
Send Pipestone men of noble heart
Ready to do a yeoman's part
And Pipestone men to guard it.

The Medical Advisory Board



DR. A. H. BROWN.



DR. E. G. McKEOWN.

The Medical Advisory Board for the counties of Pipestone, Rock and Lincoln, as appointed by Dr. A. E. Spaulding of the State of Minnesota Medical Draft Committee, was composed of the following members:

Dr. A. H. Brown, Pipestone.
Dr. E. G. McKeown, Pipestone.
Dr. C. O. Wright, Luverne.
Dr. C. A. Palmer, Luverne.

This board passed its decision on questionable cases referred to it by local boards of the three counties.

The Pipestone County Local Board



Alva Morrison.



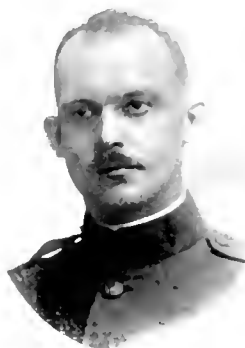
R. S. Shepherd



Dr. H. D. Jenkes.



Tad A. Bailey



Dr. Geo. F. Schmidt



Miss Alice Hagedorn.

After Congress had passed the draft law arrangements were made to secure the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 31. The first registration was in June, 1917. County Auditor Tad A. Bailey received official notice apprising him that Sheriff R. S. Shepherd, Dr. G. F. Schmidt, and himself were appointed to take charge of the registration in Pipestone County. It was the duty of this County Registration Board to appoint registrars for each voting precinct in the county, the County Board and registrars to serve without pay.

The following men were appointed for their voting precincts:

Aetna—C. H. Pehrs.
 Altona—C. A. Anderson.
 Burke—J. P. Ryan.
 Eden—O. L. Humstad.
 Elmer—John Mahl.
 Fountain Prairie—Harry Heersema.
 Grange—F. M. Kerr.
 Gray—Charles M. Pease.
 Osborne—S. H. Kingsbury.
 Rock—Forest E. Moffitt.
 Sweet—August Johannsen.
 Troy—W. J. Dingle.
 Edgerton—C. L. Ring, J. G. McGlashen.
 Holland—A. H. Dietz.
 Jasper—Theodore A. Holien.

The Pipestone County Local Board—Cont'd.

Ruthlon—G. S. Evans.

Trosky—Ray Barton.

Woodstock—N. J. Beyer.

Pipestone, 1st Ward—S. W. Funk, Joseph Keyes.

Pipestone, 2nd Ward—Frank Timm.

(T. E. Nash, F. E. Cogswell, last registration.)

The registration in June, 1917, showed that Pipestone County had 1,085 men of military age. Of these 339 were in Class I, 117 in Class II, 71 in Class III, 405 in Class IV, and 153 in Class V. Of the men in Class I 294 were inducted and sent to camp, two were general service men available for future calls, sixteen were limited service men available for future calls, two were placed in the remediable group, two in the emergency fleet, six were delinquent, but there were no deserters.

The registration of June, 1918, listed 110 men who had attained their majority within the year. Eighty-one in Class I, 11 in Class II, one in Class III, 3 in Class IV and 14 in Class V. Of these 41 were inducted and sent to camp, 27 were general service men available for future calls, 7 were limited service men available for future calls and one was delinquent. Twenty-six men who had attained the age of 21 since June 5, 1918, registered on August 24, 1918.

At the September, 1918, registration all men between the ages of 18 and 21 and also between the ages of 31 and 37 were required to register. The total number in this registration was 741. Of these, 304 were placed in Class I, 104 in Class II, 20 in Class III, 273 in Class IV and 38 in Class V. Ninety-three of the older men in Class I were general service, and 7 of them were limited service men, available for future calls. One was placed in the remediable group, while 15 of them and 4 of the younger men were inducted and sent to camp.

In addition to this there were 622 registrants between the ages of 37 and 45, making a grand total of 2,582 registrants in Pipestone County from June, 1917, to September, 1918, between the ages of 18 and 45. Miss Alice Hagedorn was the efficient clerk and stenographer of the board, during a large part of its existence.

Dr. G. E. Schmidt early enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Army, and when he received his commission Dr. H. D. Jenckes was appointed to take his place on the registration or draft board. Somewhat later the County Auditor, Mr. Tad A. Bailey, was compelled to resign on account of the heavy stress and strain of the work in connection with the increasingly exacting labors of the Auditor's office. Upon his resignation Mr. Alva Morrison was appointed in his stead and Messrs. Shepherd, Jenckes and Morrison stayed by the guns through thick and thin, and were right on the job when the German government wrote "finis" at the end of the closing chapter; when the beaten army started across the Rhine and our victorious lads turned and looked with longing eyes towards God's country on this side of the sea. The boys did a fine job and they had no better nor truer friends than the members of the registration board who worked day after day, and night after night in their efforts to do their best for the American Army and deal fairly with all concerned.

The Legal Advisory Board



Atty. Morris Evans
Chairman



Atty. P. P. Galy



Atty. M. J. Meeker



Atty. C. T. Howard

On December 8, 1917, Attorneys Morris Evans, C. T. Howard and M. J. Meeker received notice from Governor Burnquist that they were appointed by the President of the United States as permanent members of the Legal Advisory Board of Pipe-

The Legal Advisory Board - Cont'd.

stone County, Minnesota, with Mr. Evans as chairman.

These permanent members were authorized to appoint and take the oath, associate members of the Advisory Board. In accordance with this authorization, the following men were appointed on the committee:

G. S. Smiley, Jasper; E. N. Marsden, Jasper; G. A. Jansen, Trosky; A. H. Jansen, Edgerton; W. A. Hanne, Edgerton; George Mohr, Woodstock; G. S. Everts, Ruth-ton; A. R. Eggenberger, Ruth-ton; Gus Boehmke, Holland; F. P. Cady, Pipestone; P. P. Cady, Pipestone; G. L. Aegetsinger, Pipestone; T. E. Nash, Pipestone; A. C. Walker, Pipestone; H. H. Lexvold, Helen; D. J. Mereness, Hatfield; Henry Nissen, Holland; Albert H. Dentz, Holland; H. H. Matzke, Edgerton.

After Mr. Meeker had been called into the service Mr. P. P. Cady was duly appointed as a permanent member of the board.

The board did its work faithfully and well. Both permanent and associate members served without pay and gave their time and their counsel for the Army and the Nation. Of the four men who were permanent members, one was inducted into the service, each of two others had two volunteer sons in the Army, while the remaining one saw his only son enlist and make the supreme sacrifice.

Practically all the efforts of the Legal Advisory Board were devoted to filling out the questionnaires, and the greatest care was exercised in making the proper classifications, some of the men giving up all their time to the work of the board.

The Federal Labor Board



Frank E. Cogswell, Chairman Twelfth District

The United States Department of Labor first became represented in the Twelfth district in Minnesota when W. F. Casey, under the direction of Fred D. Koch, Federal Director, came to Pipestone on October 25, 1918, and organized the Community Board of the Twelfth district. Frank E. Cogswell of Pipestone was appointed district chairman to represent the Government. The counties of Yellow Medicine, Lincoln, Lyon, Pipestone, Murray, Rock and Nobles comprised the Twelfth district and each county selected its local organization. In Pipestone county F. L. Demaray was selected to represent the employers; L. Palmatier, the employees, and Mrs. C. C. Buell and Miss Stella Smith, the women employers and employees of the county. It was the duty of the Labor Board to secure a complete list of all factories and business enterprises employing labor in the district, recruit labor for government work in the factories, for work on the farms, and for other essential industries, as well as finding employment for soldiers as fast as they were mustered out of the service. An immense amount of detail and stenographic work was involved in securing the necessary data and placing the employers and employees in connection with each other. The board, under Chairman Cogswell's capable direction, did excellent work, which resulted in considerable benefit for the parties having occasion to use the services of the organization.

The Pipestone County Fuel Administration



E. W. Davies, Chairman

The Pipestone County Fuel Administration was organized in September of 1917, at which time Mr. E. W. Davies of Pipestone was appointed County Chairman. The other members of the committee were James Jackson of Woodstock and Alex Mitchell of Jasper. Mr. Davies was appointed chairman September 1, 1917, by J. E. McGee, Federal Fuel Administrator, and was reappointed January 2, 1918, serving continuously until April 1, 1919, with the same committee.

The committee had charge of all wood, hard and soft coal, coke, etc., in the county, and it was their duty to apportion it among the various dealers of the county, during the time of the fuel famine. Their work was done with fairness and satisfaction to all concerned.

The America First Association



Hon. W. C. Briggs, County Chairman

In the winter of 1917 the America First committee was appointed and its campaign launched in Pipestone County. The key note of this campaign was loyalty. Loyalty to the nation which, the workers were careful to explain, meant loyalty to the Army and to every law that had passed and every agency at work to strengthen and equip the Army. It was believed that there were some who were not well informed on the great world issues and did not appreciate the dangers threatening the nation and its people.

Membership in the America First Association involved the signing of a very

The America First Association Cont'd.

brief declaration of loyalty. An Association fee of 50 cents was also charged, the money being used for stationery, buttons, cards, stenographic work and other incidental expenses connected with the campaign of education. All speakers gave their time freely, while a host of other men furnished automobiles and gasoline to run them, entirely free of charge.

Hon. W. C. Briggs, as chairman of the America First County Committee, had charge of the campaign of education and selected speakers and made appointments for practically every school district in the county. At these meetings speakers presented the open facts. They reminded the people that the United States was at war, that however peaceably inclined the nation might be, the situation demanded a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States. The people were urged to get under the national burden, to maintain the Red Cross by their membership, their contributions and their labors, to purchase Liberty Bonds, to support the Y. M. C. A., and the associated organizations in the United War Agencies.

The campaign was most successful, people joining the organization by the hundreds until the membership ran into the thousands, and the instructions and pleadings of the speakers were responded to in a manner that was good to see.

In harmony with the America First spirit a list of minute men for the county was compiled, and these men were called on from time to time to briefly present and boost for the enterprises having to do with the great war.

Besides this many of the minute men along with numerous other citizens went into the harvest fields to help take care of the grain, in the fall of 1918, and in this way not only helped the nation, but also encouraged the farmers whose sons were on the battlefields of France reaping the harvest of liberty for mankind.

National Lutheran Commission For Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare

By W. M. Holm



Rev. H. Bohloff



Rev. H. Amund



Rev. J. D. Swalesten

The Lutherans of Pipestone county, besides actively participating in the various government drives which were promoted from time to time, also contributed to war work through their national organizations, the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare and the Lutheran Church Board for Army and Navy of the U. S. A., the total sum of \$2,044.15.

The Rev. J. D. Swalesten of Jasper was the chairman of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare for Pipestone county. Rev. H. Bohloff of Pipestone, and Rev. H. Amund of Jasper directed the work which was done through the Lutheran Church Board for Army and Navy.

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association



Co. Agt. E. H. Grandfield.



Co. Agt. A. E. Enerson



Pres. H. J. Farmer



Vice-Pres. A. E. Rydell.



Vice-Pres. John Wehrman

The Farm Bureau movement was started primarily as a war emergency measure, by the United States Government. It received its support from the U. S. Government, the County taxes, and the farmers of the county, and was directed by the state for the agricultural and social benefit of the farmers.

The Pipestone County Farm Bureau was organized December 22, 1917, for a two-year period, with the plan in view that the work would be continued after that time, if successful. A review of the work of the Bureau by the members and officials at the end of the two-year term clearly demonstrated the fact that the organization had accomplished much good along the lines of increased production and closer co-operation among the farmers of the county. State and county aid together with the dues paid by the farmers were pledged, insuring the important fact that Pipestone County continued being numbered among the most progressive counties of the great State of Minnesota, by its support of a live Farm Bureau organization.

Prof. E. H. Grandfield, agricultural instructor of the schools at Howard Lake, Minn., was named County Agent, February 1, 1918, and continued successfully in that capacity until February 1, 1919, when he resigned to take up the management of his father's farm at Wichita, Kan. A. E. Webb, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., was appointed as his successor, but resigned about a month later to take a position in another county. Lieutenant A. E. Enerson, just discharged from the service, was then appointed, and took up the work of the organization with a thoroughness and ability for organization, that betokens unlimited benefits and success for this popular

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association Cont'd.

farmers' association.

The Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau is composed of the officers and five other members of the Farm Bureau and one County Commissioner. They are as follows:

President—H. J. Farmer, Arhe.
Vice President—A. E. Rydell, Pipestone.
2nd Vice President—John Wehrman, Jasper.
Secretary—J. R. Campbell, Pipestone.
Treasurer—Rolt, Hyde, Pipestone.
County Commissioner, R. G. Larson, Pipestone.
John Pehrs, Ruthton.
John Morgan, Pipestone.
J. H. Wiener, Hatfield.
Chas. Maynard, Edgerton.
John Gray, Pipestone.

The Executive Committee appointed a man on the Advisory Council in each township and village of the county as a representative of his particular community. The Advisory Councilmen of Pipestone County were:

For Townships—

Altona, E. J. Carpenter.
Lomton Prairie, Walter Anderson.
Aetna, George Wells.
Troy, Roy Malosh.
Grange, W. A. Weighill.
Rock, H. H. Mohning.
Sweet, A. Carlson.
Gray, C. A. McMillan.
Burke, T. J. Schrader.

Eden, C. L. Price.
Elmer, H. B. Wolford.
Osborne, H. Baker.

For Villages—

Ruthton, C. M. Christensen.
Woodstock, B. J. Mooney.
Holland, Gus Boehmke.
Trosky, S. S. Crossman.
Edgerton, Ed. Yocom.
Jasper, J. H. Taylor.

The Farm Bureau established a free labor bureau for the county, the County Agent acting as the county director and there was appointed a local labor agent in each village who assisted the farmers in getting help. The following were the local labor agents:

Ruthton, G. S. Evans, A. R. Feggenberger.
Woodstock, B. J. Mooney.
Holland, Gus Boehmke.
Trosky, George Jensen.
Edgerton, T. G. Fish.
Jasper, Alex Sinclair.

Results of Work of 1918

The Farm Bureau is representative of the farmers of Pipestone County and took an active part in all agricultural work for increased food production and food conservation to help win the war.

The Farm Bureau is directly responsible for the ear testing of 724 bushels of seed corn for 76 different farmers in 1918, of which approximately one-third or 241 bushels could be used for seed. 428 bushels of high test seed corn were secured from outside the county and distributed to 165 different farmers. This made available enough seed of known germination to plant 4,683 acres. It has been estimated that this testing resulted in a 10 bushel per acre increase or 46,830 bushels.

The wheat acreage as reported by 1,072 farmers of the county, on the Township Assessors' reports showed that there were 440 acres of wheat grown in the county in 1917 but on account of the call for more wheat to help feed the world, this acreage was increased in 1918 to 4,056 acres, an increase of 1,000 per cent without a noticeable decrease of other crops.

The Farm Bureau as a food conservation measure, demonstrated the "cold pack" method of canning and was directly responsible by 16 demonstrations given throughout the county for the canning of 2,658 cans and indirectly by numerous other suggestions and recommendations for the canning of 3,342 cans, or a total of 6,000 cans of vegetables, which would release other badly needed food for the soldiers.

The Employment Bureau of the county which is under the direction of the Farm Bureau office received 348 inquiries from farmers for help. Of this number 252 were supplied. 275 "shock troops" composed of business men from the villages were in the field an average of two hours each for six evenings during the harvest season or a total of 3,300 hours or 330 labor days or 10 hours each.

The Advisory Councilmen of the Farm Bureau were called upon to give information to the Local Draft Board in regard to the proper classification of the farm boys of the county. There were 156 farm boys passed upon and of this number

Pipestone County Farm Bureau Association - Cont'd.

recommendations were made for the change in classification of 15 of these boys. It is gratifying to say that without exception each recommendation received due consideration and were classified according to request.

The Farm Bureau office assisted 86 threshermen of the county in complying with the rulings of the Federal Food Administration, by distributing information, report blanks, record books and in receiving and forwarding these reports to Washington.

Pipestone County Publicity Committee



Rev. Joseph Mangan
Chairman.



J. S. Randolph
Edgerton Enterprise.



Alex Sinclair
Jasper Journal.



Ralph G. Hart
Pipestone County Star.



James Clond
Woodstock News.



Jay Jackson
Ruthton Tribune.



Edward R. Trebon
Pipestone Leader.

The Pipestone County Publicity Committee was organized at the beginning of America's participation in the war. It was composed of the editors of the six newspapers of the county with Rev. Joseph Mangan of Pipestone as chairman. It was the duty of the committee to disseminate information regarding the various Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp, Red Cross and other War Work drives, that the public might become acquainted with the needs of the government and be prepared to do all in their power to further the work by moral and financial support. The members of the committee were: Rev. Joseph Mangan, chairman; J. S. Randolph, Editor of The Edgerton Enterprise; Alex Sinclair, Editor of The Jasper Journal; Ralph G. Hart, Editor of the Pipestone County Star; James Clond, Editor of the Woodstock News; Jay Jackson, Editor of The Ruthton Tribune; Edward R. Trebon, Editor of The Pipestone Leader.

In speaking of the work of the members of the Publicity Committee, Chairman

Pipestone County Publicity Committee Cont'd.

A. R. Rogers of the Ninth Federal Reserve District stated:

"You didn't donate columns and pages of your space to the Liberty Loan cause we asked you to, and you didn't do it because you expected credit or reward or even thanks. You did it because you appreciated your duty as an American citizen and performed that duty, as all real newspaper men do the things they set out to do, cheerfully, liberally and effectively. We know that you have, without pay or hope of reward, used our plate matter, printed our suggested editorials and alleged news stories, and have, yourself, written and printed loan arguments that have converted many people in your community. We know that without the educational campaign, of which the press was the most important factor, the Liberty Loans in the Ninth district could not have succeeded. We have many positive proofs of these facts, and therefore we cannot feel that our job is really finished until we have said to you a very fervent 'thank you.' Whatever the future needs of the country, the district, or your community may be, we feel very sure that you and the other newspaper men of the district can be depended upon to do your full and efficient share in supplying these needs."

The Pipestone County Dental Corps.



Dr. F. E. Argersinger, Chairman

The Pipestone County Dental Corps was organized in 1917 and was composed of the dentists of the county, with Dr. F. E. Argersinger of Pipestone as chairman. It was the self-appointed task of these professional men to perform all necessary dental work of men who were about to enter the service of their country. This work was done free of charge for the men, and no remuneration was received from the Government. It is estimated that about \$1,000 worth of work was done by the Pipestone County Corps. Following are the dentists who performed the dental work in this county: Dr. F. E. Argersinger, chairman; Dr. L. H. Argersinger; Dr. J. E. Schapler; Dr. C. H. Ellertson, of Pipestone; Dr. C. E. Perrizo, Jasper; Dr. Lowe, Edgerton.

The Salvation Army Drive

A. L. Enerson, Chairman

The Salvation Army Drive was held during the week of August 10th to 18th, 1919. Pipestone county's quota was \$3,000, which was easily raised with a generous oversubscription. The soliciting was done by the returned service men of the county.

Photographic Division War History



George L. Chesley, Chairman

Photography proved one of the most important factors in the production of the history of Pipestone County in the World War. Soon after the beginning of the work, the committee appointed George L. Chesley, of Pipestone, as Chairman of the Photographic Division. Mr. Chesley's work was of a patriotic nature being performed without compensation. While many photographs were available direct from the owners, a large portion had no suitable likenesses, and special photographs were necessary. The major portion of these came from the Chesley Studio. The Home and National Guard photographs are products of the Mihum Studio, Pipestone, and numerous Jasper pictures were taken at the Tweton Studio, at Jasper.

June 5th, 1917, Registratoins

Aetna Township

1, C. A. Anderson; 2, H. P. Kristianagensen; 3, E. Backlund; 4, J. Beck; 5, C. A. Beck; 6, E. M. Culver; 7, L. P. Christensen; 8, G. Deuth; 9, M. A. Frederickson; 10, G. C. Gallemore; 11, A. Hand; 12, L. O. Heffner; 13, A. G. Herbert; 14, P. R. Herbert; 15, S. C. Hansen; 16, C. A. Herberg; 17, P. B. Kittleson; 18, M. H. Kroeger; 19, B. W. La Bruce; 20, J. Larson; 21, M. C. H. Molgaard; 22, C. C. Malsen; 23, H. Meier; 24, P. A. V. Nelsen; 25, C. M. Nelson; 26, H. O. H. Pahl; 27, J. M. Petersen; 28, C. Steele; 29, E. J. Schenck; 30, M. J. Stewart; 31, A. Swanson; 32, J. P. Sorensen; 33, I. H. Sumption; 34, P. J. Thompson; 35, G. Wischmann; 36, P. F. Walker;

Altona Township

37, E. G. Allen; 38, R. S. Alberts; 39, J. F. Anderson; 40, I. J. Bender; 41, C. A. Carpenter; 42, G. J. Ekblom; 43, L. Eccles; 44, I. O. Graham; 45, C. A. Gageby; 46, A. J. Haper; 47, C. O. Harper; 48, C. J. Johnson; 49, O. W. Kuhlman; 50, G. I. Knoop; 51, A. C. Kautz; 52, E. P. Landgren; 53, C. Larson; 54, A. L. Lincoln; 55, L. H. Luschen; 56, G. A. Larson; 57, E. A. Miller; 58, R. W. Melander; 59, C. S. McKown; 60, W. G. Nolan; 61, L. Olsen; 62, E. L. F. Petschow; 63, W. H. Roscoe; 64, A. E. Rydell; 65, O. T. Rydell; 66, A. G. Rydell; 67, E. W. Roscoe; 68, P. Sindt; 69, G. Strong; 70, J. B. G. Sundermeyer; 71, J. L. Shinkle; 72, J. W. Zarecky; 73, E. W. Zarecky.

June 5th, 1917, Registration Cont'd.

Burke Township

[illegible]

Eden Township

[illegible]

Elmer Township

[illegible]

Fountain Prairie Township

[illegible]

Grange Township

[illegible]

Gray Township

[illegible]

Osborne Township

[illegible]

Rock Township

1. W. A. W. B. 1, 369, M. N. H. B. 1, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

June 5th, 1917, Registration -Cont'd.

Sweet Township

516, J. D. Althoff; 517, W. H. Althoff; 518, J. H. Boock; 519, G. W. Boock; 520, H. C. Puhman; 521, C. Boelter; 522, L. C. Cunningham; 523, P. E. Cunningham; 524, W. A. Connolly; 525, A. Crossman; 526, J. J. Ehlers; 527, Jacob Ehlers; 528, H. C. Eggers; 529, E. L. Eggers; 530, F. J. Eggers; 531, H. W. Filery; 532, W. W. Frick; 533, W. P. Finner; 534, J. A. Frick; 535, J. C. Hae-moller; 536, G. Hinz; 537, W. B. Halbard; 538, W. Hammoller; 539, E. L. Jaycox; 540, A. F. Johanssen; 541, W. J. Johanssen; 542, C. H. Johanssen; 543, W. G. Johanssen; 544, E. F. Kamsback; 545, A. E. Kamsback; 546, L. P. Pers-due; 547, J. L. Rober; 548, T. Rosheim; 549, J. Sheerer; 550, C. A. Soehren; 551, G. J. Schmidt; 552, F. A. Stenker; 553, R. K. Sendelback; 554, H. A. Vockrodt; 555, W. F. Woolbert; 556, E. L. Wiegent.

Troy Township

557, R. J. Authier; 558, C. C. Authier; 559, M. A. Arckman; 560, P. O. Authier; 561, M. A. Byrne; 562, S. R. Ballou; 563, L. E. Batman; 564, E. M. Boelter; 565, H. J. Batman; 566, D. B. Collins; 567, M. Duetmer; 568, G. Erks; 569, H. Erks; 570, J. Fierk; 571, W. H. Gaines; 572, L. Gansley; 573, M. S. Gilliland; 574, A. L. Har-wood; 575, H. Hubner; 576, V. J. Huebner; 577, J. Hubner; 578, E. Hubner; 579, H. C. Huebner; 580, W. C. Hantz; 581, C. W. Hse; 582, F. A. Hse; 583, N. L. Jaycox; 584, W. A. Kirkham; 585, E. E. Keller; 586, H. J. Lang; 587, C. W. A. Lange; 588, W. Lovell; 589, E. P. R. Lange; 590, W. M. R. Lange; 591, W. Lettow; 592, H. W. Meyer; 593, L. Mathes; 594, R. L. Maloshi; 595, B. F. Mitchell; 596, E. H. F. Ostermeyer; 597, J. H. Paulsen; 598, J. Poppenhagen; 599, W. E. Paulsen; 600, G. O. Putney; 601, P. S. Reynolds; 602, C. Reyelts; 603, C. W. Rock; 604, H. Schmidt; 605, P. C. Smilt; 606, H. Steffen; 607, G. S. Vik; 608, E. Wolff; 609, C. Windet; 610, R. H. Wilson; 611, G. W. Wickstrom; 612, A. L. Wilson; 613, G. R. Wilson.

Village of Edgerton

614, J. Brink; 615, R. A. Brown; 616, H. Baker; 617, J. Banastri; 618, S. Bouma; 619, H. S. Brooks; 620, J. Bonna; 621, J. A. Brink; 622, A. D. Chis-holm; 623, B. A. DeWolf; 624, W. D. Evans; 625, A. E. Fullwyler; 626, R. Geetes; 627, F. A. Bantz; 628, G. W. Gallick; 629, E. Grumler; 630, W. E. Grumler; 631, K. L. Hartsuiker; 632, J. Jordaam; 633, E. Jacobs; 634, A. H. Jansen; 635, E. Kross-chell; 636, M. Kallemeyn; 637, G. J. Kooman; 638, L. P. Kooman; 639, J. De Koekkoek; 640, W. Kooman; 641, H. Kroon; 642, C. E. Lang-wall; 643, E. K. Love; 644, C. Landman; 645, L. A. Meacham; 646, R. K. Meacham; 647, A. D. March; 648, L. F. Meacham; 649, M. L. Mun-lenburg; 650, C. Menning; 651, C. H. Peterson; 652, L. O. Rapner; 653, L. F. Scott; 654, S. Sten-son; 655, R. Schape; 656, H. Pott; 657, F. M. Tindall; 658, A. P. Tanck; 659, E. Vanderpol; 660, R. R. Vos; 661, G. VanLant; 662, R. E. Wood; 663, H. E. Westra; 664, S. Youngsma.

Village of Holland

665, J. M. Ankrum; 666, F. T. Arrow-smith; 667, H. L. Bont; 668, W. A. Buckholz; 669, A. H. Brechholz; 670, W. Brechholz; 671, J. W. Bryans; 672, L. G. E. Conrad; 673, S. Doonan; 674, G. H. Doyen; 675, C. Deuth; 676, G. H. Doyen, Jr.; 677, G. Hindbrecht; 678, F. J. Heller; 679, H. C. John-son; 680, F. Kirsch; 681, A. F. Klingbide; 682, C. Meyer; 683, R. O. Mion; 684, S. A. Nolan; 685, A. E. Reikow; 686, E. Rath; 687, C. W. Rei-kow; 688, M. F. Staudenmaier; 689, J. A. Schmidt; 690, G. A. Taylor; 691, R. Verthem; 692, M. L. Weatherly; 693, H. W. Wilkinson.

Village of Jasper

694, D. A. Braken; 695, O. G. Boland; 696, H. J. Velland; 697, L. H. Burg; 698, H. W. Butler; 699, H. O. Baer; 700, C. E. Benson; 701, R. E. Bryan; 702, C. G. Bateman; 703, P. M. Bonne-ville, Jr.; 704, L. G. Davis; 705, M. Di Nicola; 706, W. Erickson; 707, O. T. Ernung; 708, L. W. Engelbertson; 709, J. N. Ernung; 710, C. E. Frederick; 711, O. H. Flatberg; 712, B. Frederick-son; 713, C. E. Holva; 714, W. Handberg; 715, D. F. Hanftan; 716, H. Holman; 717, J. O. Iver-son; 718, M. J. Johnson; 719, H. Klonteig; 720, B. H. Kallsen; 721, E. Kiekland; 722, H. Kal-stad; 723, M. O. Lockensgar; 724, A. Lodahl; 725, J. L. Lodahl; 726, W. D. Lyons; 727, F. C.

Lytle; 728, W. M. Lowe; 729, J. O. Lund; 730, M. Lordahl; 731, J. L. Metz; 732, L. W. Nelson; 733, A. H. Nelson; 734, F. Nanninga; 735, E. C. Nelson; 736, O. L. Nelson; 737, C. Ohaus; 738, A. Ohaus; 739, O. K. Olson; 740, C. L. Perrigo; 741, C. Roming; 742, A. Rodning; 743, G. A. Rae; 744, R. A. Rae; 745, J. H. Schiefelbien; 746, N. S. Skoorhaug; 747, M. Solasa; 748, J. Sumde; 749, E. O. Solasa; 750, S. Swenson; 751, B. Stime; 752, C. G. Swan; 753, J. L. Smith; 754, T. A. Trigen; 755, A. Thompson; 756, V. M. Zenor.

Village of Ruthon

757, S. E. Anderson; 758, T. C. Anderson; 759, A. Anderson; 760, D. E. M. Anderson; 761, A. Beck; 762, N. E. Bartlett; 763, R. F. Brannen; 764, E. A. Fish; 765, G. L. Fisher; 766, J. O. Folsrud; 767, A. J. Folsrud; 768, H. P. Hansen; 769, W. M. Holm; 770, W. J. Jansen; 771, A. H. Johnson; 772, J. A. Kallott; 773, M. P. Madsen; 774, C. Madsen; 775, H. E. Madsen; 776, R. Mc-Coy; 777, J. F. Pahl; 778, R. Ringstrom; 779, J. P. Steen; 780, A. C. Uggerholt; 781, H. J. Vik; 782, A. B. Vallem.

Village of Trosky

783, H. Anderson; 784, B. H. Adams; 785, R. A. Barton; 786, F. E. Bruckberg; 787, J. Claren; 788, R. W. Cooper; 789, B. Demuth; 790, G. H. Beclereg; 791, E. H. Drumm; 792, L. C. French; 793, G. E. Fleck; 794, H. Hahnstock; 795, C. Hahn-stock; 796, J. G. Hlof; 797, O. R. Hite; 798, L. L. Hlan; 799, R. M. Hlan; 800, G. A. Jansen; 801, M. Hlan; 802, J. M. Krosschell; 803, J. F. H. Jackson; 804, G. F. Knuth; 805, N. E. Kriester; 806, Keras; 807, G. F. Knuth; 808, O. C. G. Meyer; 809, L. A. Mitchell; 810, R. J. Meyer; 811, L. Nel-son; 812, C. H. R. Petersen; 813, H. Rasmussen; 814, C. H. Thomssen.

Village of Woodstock

815, Rev. J. A. Donovan; 816, A. S. Dams; 817, J. S. Flaunery; 818, A. E. Gendream; 819, J. N. George; 820, F. Hendren; 821, W. C. Haner; 822, V. G. Hall; 823, G. A. Hoog; 824, W. J. Jarman; 825, E. A. Mayhew; 826, V. L. Mayhew; 827, J. M. Melcher; 828, R. M. Oshorn; 829, C. Rylands-dun; 830, T. O. Ryan; 831, W. Rasmeyer; 832, H. M. Rasmeyer; 833, F. J. Schrader; 834, F. Telben; 835, R. M. Young.

1st Ward, Pipestone City

836, O. D. Albrecht; 837, R. M. W. Allen; 838, H. P. Abraham; 839, C. Athanasopoulos; 840, W. L. Alexander; 841, G. L. Argetsinger; 842, O. O. Anderson; 843, E. E. Baur; 844, Ralph Barkley; 845, C. J. Bytt; 846, F. Barkley; 847, H. C. W. Bohnhoff; 848, P. H. Bellanger; 849, G. W. Brown; 850, H. Bradfeldt; 851, T. E. Brown; 852, C. F. Berg; 853, A. E. Brown; 854, L. H. Bruggeman; 855, C. R. Brown; 856, C. C. Rayson; 857, E. R. Barthling; 858, J. E. Cron; 859, M. D. Campbell; 860, E. O. Cheney; 861, P. R. Crowder; 862, J. J. Carson; 863, E. F. Cannon; 864, G. G. Chris-topher; 865, J. A. Carlson; 866, H. Chabel; 867, P. Castando; 868, J. P. Christensen; 869, F. E. Carson; 870, C. W. Davis; 871, H. N. Demaray; 872, R. E. Dawson; 873, J. B. Hickey; 874, J. E. Dusch; 875, C. H. Edertson; 876, E. Even; 877, E. H. Engelbart; 878, A. C. Franz; 879, M. M. Fenner; 880, O. R. Flatland; 881, A. S. Funk; 882, J. Foltan; 883, H. E. Flodine; 884, B. H. Frank; 885, G. P. Garley; 886, R. E. Gorn; 887, J. Garcia; 888, M. W. Gibbs; 889, L. Heck; 890, J. J. Heesch; 891, C. C. Hirschy; 892, J. M. Heck; 893, R. A. Heffron; 894, J. F. Harmsen; 895, J. E. Hunt; 896, H. R. Hatfield; 897, J. R. Heardly; 898, G. J. Cook; 899, F. W. Huemoller; 900, C. H. Hoener; 901, J. R. Harmsen; 902, M. H. Haney; 903, K. C. Hartung; 904, G. E. Hazleton; 905, E. H. Hunt; 906, J. Huemoller; 907, C. E. Hatch; 908, H. B. Huston; 909, G. L. Heck; 910, F. O. Ives; 911, J. L. Johnson; 912, A. Jensen; 913, W. E. Kaufman; 914, C. P. Klunung; 915, J. H. Keyes; 916, J. Kennedy; 917, L. F. Kuschke; 918, H. A. Kientz; 919, L. S. Laustsen; 920, W. F. Kukowski; 921, H. M. Lehman; 922, E. P. C. Lange; 923, C. J. Long; 924, R. B. Lawson; 925, R. Mackey; 926, H. E. Moyer; 927, S. E. Mutz; 928, C. E. McLeod; 929, W. J. Mutz; 930, C. Mueh-lenbeck; 931, D. M. Morarty; 932, G. W. McCurdy; 933, N. M. Nelson; 934, A. C. Nelson; 935, G. R. Neumann; 936, A. Nelson; 937, B. Obertson; 938, H. T. Ober; 939, S. R. Onan; 940, A. F. Peter-son; 941, L. R. Peck; 942, H. Fugh; 943, W. L. Petersen; 944, E. V. Roberts; 945, F. W. Rhode;

June 5th, 1917, Registration Cont'd.

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2nd Ward, Pipestone City

[illegible]

June 5th, 1918, Registration

Gilbert, Jesse Williams, Tyler; John Leo Coughlin, Wood, S. D.; Mitchell De Young, Edgerton, Okla.; T. F. Fisher, Pipestone; Emil Shulkin Truck, Pipestone; William Marcus Dodes, Edgerton; Elmer R. Ell, Holland, Chas. Thomas Ipsen, Pipestone; William Lewis Huston, Pipestone; J. J. Levensold, Wymore, Pipestone; Herman Henry Beresch, Pipestone; Charles August Dierberg, Verdy, Land; Peter A. Bohlen, Arburg; Wictor Rex W. P., Holland; Eric Fred. Anderson, Edgerton; Alexander J. Koonert, Woodstock; William C. Volldorfer, Edgerton; Elmer Joseph Mitchell, Woodstock; Edwin Myler Moore, Pipestone; Scott John Rine, Jasper; John Chas. Ann, Hardwood; Harry H. Stollenberg, Pipestone; Albert John Lorenzen, Edgerton; Karl Ericson, Pipestone; Chester Arthur Tapia, Edgerton; George C. Layton, Hardwood, S. D.; Frank John Philbrick, Pipestone; Donald Johnson, Pipestone; Albert Kresschell, Woodstock; Dick Rounin, Edgerton; Johnnie H. Schultz, Edgerton; Ray Alden Carles, Eden; Marcus Muller, Edgerton; Henry M. O. Johnson, Pipestone; Otto Herman Wenzel, Pipestone; Herbert H. Stollenberg, Pipestone; Peter De Baer, Holland; Albert J. Ryverson, Woodstock; Harold J. Sommerly, Pipestone; Jesse Lee Henry, Pipestone; James Almon Galt H. H., Eden; Harry Wallace Stearns, Jasper; Harold Rine, S. D.; Woodstock; Wayne Mattick, Woodstock; Roy Fletcher, Ringle; Pipestone; John Alexander Taylor, Verdy; Ozene C. Brown, Pipestone; George Brochhaus, Edgerton; Eugene Westergaard, Pipestone; Donald R. Tibbitts, Pipestone; Albert Fisher, Woodstock; C. P.

[illegible]

August 24th, 1918,
Registration

[illegible]

September 12th, 1918,
Registration

[illegible]

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration - Cont'd.

matter; 62, August Frederick Wm. Schulze; 63, Joseph Frances Gruber; 64, Eros Peter Jensen; 65, Carl Wesley Schmidt; 66, Gilbert Anton Belsham; 67, Lee Fortmann; 68, Ole Marston; 69, Emil Sendel; 70, Carl Anlauf; 71, Fred Walter Binsch; 72, Henry Ball; 73, Carl Weinkauf; 74, William Francis McQuaid; 75, Vincent Leo Prosser; 76, Herman Speth; 77, Emil Frederick Backstrom; 78, John Eric Baldwin; 79, Stuart R. Carson; 80, Alexander Newell Jarvis; 81, Harold M. Quanton; 82, Duncan Walter Lewis; 83, William Daniel Foster; 84, Walter Raymond Cooke; 85, Mads Peter Westergaard; 86, David Anderson; 87, Herman Henry Zahndichs; 88, Morris Todd Evans; 89, Lou A. Vernon Hoffman; 90, Milo Elmer Hansen; 91, Roy Barley; 92, Forrest Preston Nason; 93, Howard John McCallum; 94, Roy Earl Hild; 95, Leroy Francis Flood; 96, Mildred De Vries Prosser; 97, Charles Edward Renaux; 98, Dell Charles Yodanis; 99, Henry Evert; 100, John Dennis Canner; 101, Benjamin George Bellman; 102, Otto Clarence Hinrichsen; 103, Harry Lillian Hamlin; 104, Thomas Theodore Langhlin; 105, Christian Henry Fred; 106, Levi Charles Little; 107, John Michael Monarty; 108, Loms Tracy; 109, Clifford Debie Duhms; 110, Clarence J. Longstreet; 111, Fred Daniel Keene; 112, Otto Emil Oppert; 113, Carl Roy Hamlin; 114, Charles Williams Larson; 115, Richard Lee Woodman; 116, William Thomas Frank; 117, Burr Falkert Cotton; 118, Walter Sylvester Hof; 119, William Townner Morgan; 120, Albert Camblitt; 121, John Lange; 122, William Adolph Schmitt; 123, Fredrick Eugene Rodley; 124, George Milan Austin; 125, George Gannon Pratt; 126, Ira Lewis Demaray; 127, Ole Larson; 128, Henry Alfred Bakley; 129, James Earl Wenne; 130, Walter Harry Long; 131, George Jerry Rahm; 132, Henry Truman Fitzpatrick; 133, Sidney Rodson; 134, Christ Gottlob Munn; 135, Walter Thomas Lumsford; 136, Adolph Garbhel; 137, Joseph A. Nafziger; 138, Eugene Richard McKown; 139, George Woodworth Winters; 140, Elmer Floyd Fields; 141, John Henry Sorenson; 142, James D. Wilson; 143, Henry Michael Eppling; 144, David Evans Jones; 145, George Knurr Brown; 146, Albert Ludwig Steinke; 147, Errol Russell Bond; 148, Claude J. Smith; 149, Charles Steenmar; 150, Robert Arthur Wentzel; 151, James Garrick Bowman; 152, Robinson McAniff; 153, Henry Otto Lorenz; 154, John Wesley Young; 155, Herman Sonke; 156, John Hammer; 157, Ralph Gardner Hart; 158, Charles Anton Dietrich; 159, John Alfred Peterson; 160, John Garfield Sweet; 161, Edward Forrest Langley; 162, Julius John Halbergh; 163, Walter Franklin Veatch; 164, Albert Louis Pottratz; 165, George Fredrick Rhodie; 166, William Sylvester Bakley; 167, Lewis Ernest Knill; 168, Edward J. Feldman; 169, Edward William Weeks; 170, Simon Olo Simonson; 171, Aaron Smith Jackson; 172, Henry August Ohlan; 173, Herman Ishmill Sartwell; 174, Emery Allen Adams; 175, Porter Frederick Orum; 176, Sidney Gray; 177, Frank Turk; 178, Frank Joseph Peterson; 179, Frank Arthur Swanson; 180, Julius Henry Wm. Sundermeyer; 181, Vernon Thos. Glenn; 182, Andrew Enger; 183, Russell Clark Fuchs; 184, Frank Lorn Hangerover; 185, Herbert Mason Parker; 186, Gustav Julius Miller; 187, Ernest Ellsworth Angersinger; 188, Ernest Albert Gramps; 189, Charles Gardner Hart; 190, Michael Matthew Loughlin; 191, Frederick Albert Basse; 192, Earl Bert Gayell; 193, George Wesley Tabler; 194, Delbert William Ehricker; 195, Leon Barley Smith; 196, Albert Henry Westphall; 197, Severt Berger; 198, Alfred L. Doerr; 199, William Henry Garlich; 200, Ross Lloyd Hughes; 201, Charles Milum; 202, Lewis Barnett Biell; 203, Burdette Lawson Mann; 204, John Simpson Roe; 205, Frank Adolph Shimmer; 206, Wesley Aldrich; 207, Henry Frederick Zarr; 208, Robert Buhl; 209, John Gray; 210, John Lyman Foster; 211, Thomas James Langer; 212, Alton Edward Bean; 213, Severt Benjamin Duen; 214, Richard Sanford Shepherd; 215, James Halsey Halley; 216, Thaddeus Ellsworth Nash; 217, Frank Bernard Gannon; 218, Carl Ingwald Oepert; 219, William Frances Helfrom; 220, Philip Roy Plank; 221, Andrew Joseph Burch; 222, August Howard Warkentum; 223, Harry Anderson Gano; 224, Henry August Petschow; 225, Alva Morrison; 226, Winifred Arthur Green; 227, Ed-

win Otto Arthur Roeder; 228, Harry Adelbert Martin; 229, Joseph Cornelius Julsen; 230, James O'Leary; 231, William Fisher; 232, Orville Sanford Taylor; 233, George William Alton; 234, Clinton Campbell Biell; 235, Elmer Keeler; 236, Braman Caswell Adams; 237, Charles Lee Hatfield; 238, Henry Cornelius Bartness; 239, Harry Otis Cronk; 240, Harrison Henry Gray; 241, Mike Kilbride; 242, Edwin Edlerton; 243, Harvey Everett Warrick; 244, Albert Martinson; 245, Frank Harvey Rittel; 246, Joseph Moore Sighrow; 247, Duncan Blair; 248, Olden E. Rahr; 249, George Banks; 250, Otto Olsen Gerhard; 251, William Lewis Conrall; 252, Elmer Harry Angersinger; 253, Frank Thompson Mann; 254, John Telford; 255, James Walter Chattell; 256, Charles Lloyd Bailey; 257, George W. James, Jasper; 258, Reint Albert Wald, Jasper; 259, Henry Lewis Stordahl, Jasper; 260, Rowland J. Heaton, Jasper; 261, Ole Stuvrud, Jasper; 262, John Nicola Hill, Jasper; 263, Lars Belland, Jasper; 264, Jay Oral Chenoweth, Jasper; 265, Gilbert Solman, Jasper; 266, Gustave Martin Peterson, Jasper; 267, Alexander Smulkin, Jasper; 268, John Otten, Jasper; 269, James Williams, Jasper; 270, Simon Raton, Jasper; 271, George Brawn, Jasper; 272, Peter V. Zender, Jasper; 273, Ole Martin Stordahl, Jasper; 274, Christian Alie Elverson, Jasper; 275, Hedor Cornelious Bierke, Jasper; 276, Arthur Underwood, Jasper; 277, James Madison Johnson, Jasper; 278, Albert William Dock, Jasper; 279, Carl Gilbert Paulson, Jasper; 280, Edert Henry Kartrud, Jasper; 281, Max George Schuchlheim, Jasper; 282, Charles Aylmer Echeron, Jasper; 283, George S. Smiley, Jasper; 284, Julius Paul Peterson, Jasper; 285, Charles William Hall, Jasper; 286, Tom Bertrams Olson, Jasper; 287, Fritz Patriklus Lee, Jasper; 288, Erik Julius Adelson, Jasper; 289, Anton Paulson, Jasper; 290, Bertram L. Sweet, Jasper; 291, Gustav Adolf Larson, Jasper; 292, Otto Claus Giese, Jasper; 293, Franz F. Trackmann, Jasper; 294, Alfred Mahmus Kindahl, Jasper; 295, John Richard Jones, Jasper; 296, Anton Sorenson, Jasper; 297, Severt Johnson, Jasper; 298, Hans Otten, Jasper; 299, Sebastian Zant, Woodstock; 300, William Liesten, Jasper; 301, William C. Aslesen, Jasper; 302, Frank William Raymond, Jasper; 303, Fred Pederson, Jasper; 304, Thomas Smith Huyck, Jasper; 305, John L. Oscar, Jasper; 306, Oscar Olson, Jasper; 307, Edgar Nelson Iverson, Jasper; 308, Will Verboorn, Jasper; 309, Edward Alexander Roe, Jasper; 310, George Elym Lund, Jasper; 311, Harry Melvin Lee, Jasper; 312, Anton J. Foss, Jasper; 313, George H. Patterson, Jasper; 314, Donald J. Sinclair, Jasper; 315, Henry A. Paulson, Jasper; 316, Elmer Benson, Jasper; 317, Arthur C. Hermanson, Jasper; 318, Carl A. Lardahl, Jasper; 319, Melvin A. Egeen, Jasper; 320, Andrew Dahl, Jasper; 321, Edward G. Meierbach, Jasper; 322, Theodore A. Hohen, Jasper; 323, Alfred H. Erickson, Jasper; 324, Adrian Brower, Jasper; 325, Edwin Richard Hauger, Jasper; 326, Otto G. Friedrichs, Jasper; 327, Edmund Shella, Jasper; 328, Knute Helne, Jasper; 329, Ole Jorgerson Helne, Jasper; 330, Mons Lovas, Jasper; 331, Hans Sorenson, Jasper; 332, Anders Peter Hansen, Jasper; 333, Hans A. Emung, Jasper; 334, Ole K. Blumson, Jasper; 335, Frank Fredrick Dock, Jasper; 336, Charles John Piper, Jasper; 337, Albert S. Larson, Jasper; 338, James Edward Holvig, Jasper; 339, Henry Albert Emung, Jasper; 340, John Frier, Jasper; 341, Arthur Foulds, Jasper; 342, Sidney Fowler, Jasper; 343, Stephen Jacobs, Jasper; 344, Christian E. Olson, Jasper; 345, Lawrence N. Marsden, Jasper; 346, Julius L. W. Pottratz, Pipestone; 347, Jacob D. Kautz, Pipestone; 348, Charles A. Anderson, Pipestone; 349, Fred E. McKown, Pipestone; 350, Gustave H. Pottratz, Pipestone; 351, Nicholas P. Paulsen, Verdri; 352, Fred Sivert, Pipestone; 353, Otto Volleweider, Verdri; 354, William Schumann, Pipestone; 355, John F. Carpenter, Pipestone; 356, Paul Monk, Pipestone; 357, Joseph Schwarzbach, Pipestone; 358, Theodore M. Lafrenz, Pipestone; 359, George L. Kautz, Pipestone; 360, Walter G. Bergman, Pipestone; 361, Edward W. Pottratz, Pipestone; 362, Fred Kuhlman, Verdri; 363, Albert Carlson, Verdri; 364, Herman Schumann, Pipestone; 365, Arthur Carl Barthel, Pipestone; 366, Paul O. Carpenter, Pipestone; 367, Wilmer Floyd Clayton, Pipestone; 368, Joseph E. Zarecky, Pipe-

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Edgerton; 626, Fred Kluender, Woodstock; 627, George Whittenbeen, Holland; 628, Adolph L. Hinz, Woodstock; 629, John Dumm, Pipestone; 630, John Otto Fritz, Woodstock; 631, Peter H. Daniels, Woodstock; 632, Robert A. A. Hinz, Woodstock; 633, Henry J. Scherholz, Woodstock; 634, Jay Jackson, Ruthton; 635, Oscar E. Johnson, Ruthton; 636, Alexander L. Ballard, Pipestone; 637, John P. Ross, Pipestone; 638, Willie T. Vockrodt, Pipestone; 639, Harry T. Jepsen, Pipestone; 640, Arthur C. Johannsen, Pipestone; 641, Ryer Van Essen, Edgerton; 642, Albert Fritz, Woodstock; 643, Gustaf Van Steenberg, Jasper; 644, John Omnen, Woodstock; 645, Chris Jacob Teig, Hlton; 646, Harvey D. Minet, Holland; 647, Alfred T. Petersen, Ruthton; 648, Lia D. Mitchell, Woodstock; 649, Henry Mammen, Pipestone; 650, Dewey G. Flumming, Pipestone; 651, Perley Want, Trasky; 652, John Felmer, Trasky; 653, Jacob Irwin Carter, Edgerton; 654, Edward A. Dodge, Edgerton; 655, William J. Bledorn, Woodstock; 656, Julius Tacke, Jasper; 657, Lester J. Gilliland, Pipestone; 658, Edward H. Manley, Pipestone; 659, Henry Bly, Ruthton; 660, Ivin C. Allebaugh, Edgerton; 661, Wallace W. Trigg, Pipestone; 662, William G. Hoffman, Edgerton; 663, Paul W. Wiese, Holland; 664, Arthur V. Hedge, Ruthton; 665, Henry A. Hill, Pipestone; 666, Everett D. Willey, Pipestone; 667, Henry Geerdes, Edgerton; 668, Abraham Bellman, Pipestone; 669, Carl M. Brockstedt, Woodstock; 670, James A. Floody, Pipestone; 671, John J. Sotman, Ruthton; 672, Charlie A. Sumpton, Ruthton; 673, Christ M. Gilbertsen, Ruthton; 674, Fred Edwards, Ruthton; 675, Willie C. Stotts, Holland; 676, Luther V. Pike, Holland; 677, Leonard V. Smith, Hlton; 678, Ed Miller, Jasper; 679, Gustave A. Sorenson, Hlton; 680, Haakon Larson, Pipestone; 681, Emil A. Boose, Woodstock; 682, Alfred Menning, Edgerton; 683, Harry Anderson, Pipestone; 684, Charles S. Miller, Woodstock; 685, William F. Voss, Pipestone; 686, Ebert Lokhorst, Holland; 687, George H. Shields, Woodstock; 688, Edward A. Malone, Woodstock; 689, Harold N. Yocum, Edgerton; 690, Jess A. Weaver, Cazenovia; 691, John DeJongh, Edgerton; 692, Carl Wm. Wussow, Pipestone; 693, Frank Wora, Jasper; 694, David H. Faulkner, Trasky; 695, Carl A. Hardies, Pipestone; 696, Edmund C. Christensen, Trasky; 697, Rex J. Kennedy, Pipestone; 698, William H. Winter, Pipestone; 699, Floyd S. Madison, Trasky; 700, Frank Hrabak, Holland; 701, Geert De Vries, Edgerton; 702, John J. Breyer, Woodstock; 703, Emil Nelson, Pipestone; 704, Willy T. Brogard, Pipestone; 705, Henry Kohrt, Trasky; 706, Henry Mow, Holland; 707, Erich W. Conrad, Holland; 708, Herman O. Lindolph, Pipestone; 709, Ole Elfrson Stakland, Ruthton; 710, Henry S. Keller, Pipestone; 711, Emil J. Wittrock, Ruthton; 712, Hans C. Klingebiel, Pipestone; 713, Paul E. Weiss, Ruthton; 714, John F. Blendorn, Pipestone; 715, Edward J. Elgethun, Holland; 716, Emil Eggert, Pipestone; 717, Charley F. Harnett, Hlton; 718, Rex H. Conklin, Pipestone; 719, Ernest A. Moser, Pipestone; 720, Henry Eymk, Pipestone; 721, Earl D. Backer, Pipestone; 722, Peter Lemmynek, Pipestone; 723, Richard G. Hatch, Pipestone; 724, Elmer E. Shaffer, Pipestone; 725, John Martin Nelson, Ruthton; 726, Philip I. Libs, Pipestone; 727, Leonard Rodenburgh, Holland; 728, Theodore H. Meyer, Pipestone; 729, Simon Christensen, Ruthton; 730, George H. McCarter, Pipestone; 731, Claus J. Peters, Ruthton; 732, Edwin D. Cheney, Pipestone; 733, Sonen K. Back, Ruthton; 734, Robert M. Kerr, Pipestone; 735, Nick J. Shaul, Woodstock; 736, Roy H. Backlund, Pipestone; 737, William Holmer Williams, Tyler; 738, Fred W. Henden, Woodstock; 739, John Harmsen, Holland; 740, Fred H. Edwards, Woodstock; 741, Emer K. Madsen, Ruthton; 742, Caleb A. Roberts, Holland; 743, Perry A. Scroggie, Ruthton; 744, James E. Conoran, Pipestone; 745, Jasper B. Moore, Pipestone; 746, John H. Wingle, Woodstock; 747, Edward J. Weber, Pipestone; 748, Luc DeVries, Woodstock; 749, George W. Bimford, Pipestone; 750, George Molme, Woodstock; 751, Emory E. Lorenz, Woodstock; 752, Edward R. Ryan, Woodstock; 753, Andrew C. Beck, Ruthton; 754, Harold E. Gintel, Ruthton; 755, Guy B. Rolt, Woodstock; 756, Charles Elie Thomas, Woodstock; 757, Andrew Peterson, Ruthton; 758,

Benjamin F. Shang, Pipestone; 759, Joseph Leo Ryan, Woodstock; 760, Asa Homer Granger, Ruthton; 761, Erhart M. Reiff, Woodstock; 762, Albert W. Melcher, Woodstock; 763, George Steele, Holland; 764, Will G. Shafer, Woodstock; 765, Herman Mohlmann, Pipestone; 766, Herman J. Melcher, Woodstock; 767, Peter Houtkooper, Holland; 768, Ernest S. Rokes, Woodstock; 769, Dick Tinkenberg, Woodstock; 770, Samuel F. Purchas, Woodstock; 771, Clarence W. Rokes, Woodstock; 772, Adolph Ethingam, Woodstock; 773, John Joseph Duggan, Woodstock; 774, Henry P. Telben, Woodstock; 775, John Herman Meier, Tyler; 776, Thomas Hagen, Pipestone; 777, John Arthur Hall, Woodstock; 778, Edward L. Powers, Woodstock; 779, Henry Tack, Pipestone; 780, Will Nichols, Woodstock; 781, Christian T. Anderson, Hatheld; 782, Cyrus H. Eathart, Pipestone; 783, Charles J. Lang, Pipestone; 784, Benjamin P. King, Woodstock; 785, Peter Schuman, Holland; 786, Patrick J. Flannery, Woodstock; 787, Christian A. Fudahl, Ruthton; 788, Christian P. Peterson, Ruthton; 789, August Gandian, Holland; 790, Julius Wulf, Hatheld; 791, Hans Madsen, Ruthton; 792, Emil R. Carlson, Woodstock; 793, Peter C. Swendsen, Ruthton; 794, Ole Ulstuen, Ruthton; 795, Harold G. Sandlo, Ruthton; 796, Nick Probst, Woodstock; 797, August C. Heller, Holland; 798, Frank E. Kassmeyer, Woodstock; 799, Christ Petersen, Ruthton; 800, Jens C. Andersen, Ruthton; 801, Frank Lee Jong, Edgerton; 802, Albert Van Stelten, Ruthton; 803, Dick Vander Plaats, Ruthton; 804, Peter Canwels, Woodstock; 805, Gysbert Buys, Hatheld; 806, Alexander Stewart, Woodstock; 807, Gustave A. Green, Ruthton; 808, William Halgraher, Woodstock; 809, John Bentzen, Ruthton; 810, Elmer E. Rickeman, Pipestone; 811, Cyrus Harrison, Woodstock; 812, Carl L. Ehlers, Pipestone; 813, Herman Synhoist, Woodstock; 814, Nelson Tinkenberg, Edgerton; 815, Richard Van Houten, Edgerton; 816, Fredrik Fen Cate, Lake Benton; 817, Joseph H. Houslog, Woodstock; 818, Lake Eymk, Pipestone; 819, Herbert O. Hemitz, Edgerton; 820, John A. Thompson, Woodstock; 821, Golvart S. Ness, Lake Benton; 822, Dennis J. Duggan, Woodstock; 823, Albert Wenkand, Holland; 824, Alfred L. Farbert, Lake Benton; 825, Milen M. Shubert, Woodstock; 826, Lann C. Dresler, Lake Benton; 827, Joe Mun Wray, Holland; 828, Gerrit Kammerga, Lake Benton; 829, Morris H. Minet, Holland; 830, Henry W. Gwyer, Woodstock; 831, Wesley C. Kerr, Pipestone; 832, Albert F. Buchholz, Holland; 833, Leroy L. Laycox, Woodstock; 834, George F. Ziegler, Holland; 835, Joseph F. O'Hearn, Woodstock; 836, Louis E. Kuhlman, Tyler; 837, Edward Markl, Woodstock; 838, Nicholas Preschion, Hatheld; 839, Andrew J. Notham, Woodstock; 840, George Buning, Pipestone; 841, Jacob Turlenborg, Woodstock; 842, Ed. Bakker, Edgerton; 843, Emel A. Price, Pipestone; 844, Charley Mulder, Edgerton; 845, Louis B. Nelson, Holland; 846, Claus Klinder, Trasky; 847, Fred Doorn, Pipestone; 848, Gilbert Smith, Trasky; 849, Ross S. Blackley, Trasky; 850, Jacob Kadyk, Pipestone; 851, Peter J. Allers, Trasky; 852, Ryer Van Essen, Holland; 853, Phillip H. King, Holland; 854, Reinhold F. Koeneman, Trasky; 855, Reinder Hiltzbas, Pipestone; 856, Albert H. Dick, Holland; 857, George Hiltzbas, Pipestone; 858, William F. Hever, Holland; 859, Claus H. Romers, Holland; 860, Dick Kallemyrn, Trasky; 861, Henry Clinton Clark, Trasky; 862, Charles P. Eathart, Pipestone; 863, Simon Schellhaas, Edgerton; 864, Adolph Allrecht, Holland; 865, Joseph Schneiderman, Holland; 866, Matthew F. Ryan, Woodstock; 867, Horace E. Lynn, Pipestone; 868, Henry Hultregse, Holland; 869, Wilhem D. Campbell, Hatheld; 870, Charles Gidewell, Pipestone; 871, Glen Mettrike, Woodstock; 872, Walter H. Anderson, Pipestone; 873, Charles F. Jackson, Holland; 874, Gost R. Krugci, Lake Benton; 875, William F. Martin, Trasky; 876, John E. Krieger, Verit; 877, Wm. H. Weber, Pipestone; 878, Frederick C. Callham, Trasky; 879, Will Luschen, Pipestone; 880, Ralph E. Witten, Holland; 881, Horace E. Ruffel, Pipestone; 882, James W. Farley, Woodstock; 883, Aldred Bruins, Holland; 884, George Holm, Woodstock; 885, Edward Nee, Trasky; 886, William Doonan, Holland; 887, Alfred Scraback, Pipestone; 888, Frank H. Lepper, Holland; 889, Evert

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration Cont'd.

Mouw, L. G. Benton, 890, Henry Noll, Pipestone, 891, Arthur Lax, 1, 2, 3, Benton, 892, John Mike Arends, Trusky, 893, Mabel Edwards, Holland, 894, Anton E. Nelson, Ruthron, 895, Albert Andriopulos, Tom Paulson, Ederton, 896, Lars A. Haver sen, Ruthron, 897, Edward Hestmeyer, Pipe stone, 898, Melvin L. Rarbach, Ruthron, 899, Chas. H. Wierick, Pipestone, 900, Jay L. Sack man, Holland, 901, Herman Schucklorff, Trusky, 902, Arthur C. Walker, Pipestone, 903, Joe Lep per, Holland, 904, Adolph Eggersperger, Ruthron, 905, Samuel A. Kugel, Pipestone, 906, George J. Wiese, Holland, 907, John H. Andersen, Ruthron, 908, Leoyd E. Rarbach, Ruthron, 909, Henry N. Mober, Jasper, 910, Elmer F. Spengler, Ruthron, 911, Herman J. Mober, Holland, 912, Raymond S. Park, Ruthron, 913, Earl C. Gilmore, Pipestone, 914, William H. Remmels, Holland, 915, Clarence Kuhnrich, Pipestone, 916, Gregoire S. Goldberg, Ruthron, 917, Clarence L. Madsen, Ruthron, 918, William Shins, Woodstock, 919, Paul F. Deper, Ederton, 920, Martin Zernstam, Verdy, 921, Charley Finkenberg, Woodstock, 922, Leroy N. Gerdner, Ederton, 923, Wm. Vander linden, Jr., Ederton, 924, Fred J. Winter, Pipe stone, 925, C. Schodhauer, Ederton, 926, Lorne Olsen, Ruthron, 927, Carl Almerich, Ederton, 928, Carl T. Schullberg, Woodstock, 929, Charles R. Werts, Pipestone, 930, Carl E. Otkin, Pipe stone, 931, Nicholas J. Nissen, Woodstock, 932, Amos J. Amst, Woodstock, 933, Annie Wm. Har sen, Ruthron, 934, Alfred Murray, Hatfield, 935, Francis J. Shields, Woodstock, 936, Charles Lee Stone, Pipestone, 937, Charlie Folkerts, Ederton, 938, Thomas J. Wingle, Woodstock, 939, George F. Weutzel, Pipestone, 940, Charles H. Sowden, Verdy, 941, Deane H. Gerdner, Woodstock, 942, Frank L. Mober, Lake Benton, 943, Henry Was sunk, Jr., Ederton, 944, John F. Loh, St. Holland, 945, Steve F. Bergeson, Ederton, 946, Harold E. Cook, Pipestone, 947, Albert C. Hestge, Ederton, 948, Henry De Vries, Holland, 949, John A. Stewart, Jr., Ruthron, 950, Fredon J. Deahl, Hol land, 951, Leslie W. Riet, Ederton, 952, Henry A. Taylor, Holland, 953, Otto Alfred H., Ederton, 954, Albert R. Mober, Holland, 955, James Post, Ederton, 956, Walter Van Lips, Pipestone, 957, Henry Van Der, Ederton, 958, Carl G. Overbo, Ruthron, 959, William Y. Mulder, Ederton, 960, Paul H. Brockberg, Trusky, 961, Elmer G. Overbo, Ruthron, 962, Conrad Guxer, Woodstock, 963, Harold M. Dwyer, Holland, 964, Fred Kuntz, Holland, 965, Able Bakker, Ederton, 966, Frank J. Snyder, Holland, 967, Frank Markl, Woodstock, 968, David E. Long, Pipestone, 969, Henry Zvan, Pipestone, 970, Jacob Onant, Ederton, 971, Charles H. Smith, Ruthron, 972, William Vanden Top, Ederton, 973, Niek Van Der Molen, Ederton, 974, John Wiersma, Ederton, 975, Paul Wil linn, Jasper, Holland, 976, Garret Wassink, Ederton, 977, Roy L. Feltz, Jr., Whitchard, 978, John P. Gerdner, Woodstock, 979, John H. Miller, Lake Benton, 980, Nick Demm, Woodstock, 981, Edith Likens, Pipestone, 982, William F. Viersen, Woodstock, 983, August H. Pohl, Pipestone, 984, Frank Mober, Ruthron, 985, Arthur J. Gerdner, Ederton, 986, Garret Wm. Gerdner, Ederton, 987, Henry Smith, Pipestone, 988, Henry Vander Shins, Ederton, 989, Missus Ullie, Ederton, 990, Geo. G. Hestmeyer, Pipestone, 991, Perry Under berg, Ederton, 992, John Gerdner, Ruthron, 993, Edman W. Cook, Trusky, 994, Hessel Baker, Ederton, 995, Stephen E. Dins, Woodstock, 996, John Vander Shins, Ederton, 997, Lawrence Van Eps, Woodstock, 998, Thomas F. Ornelius, Hol land, 999, Nick Bodewig, Woodstock, 1000, John Schullberg, Ederton, 1001, Thomas C. Nettunga, Holland, 1002, Henry W. Wassink, Ederton, 1003, James C. Dycker, Pipestone, 1004, John Trunkberg, Ederton, 1005, John Hansen, Wood stock, 1006, Leslie E. Stone, Ederton, 1007, Philip F. Loh, Holland, 1008, John Schull, Ederton, 1009, Otto Henry Meyer, Holland, 1010, John A. Scharst, Woodstock, 1011, Lewis A. Diermeyer, Trusky, 1012, Lucie Burghins, Ederton, 1013, Peter N. Hansen, Woodstock, 1014, Edward C. Bullock, Holland, 1015, Paul Van Harten, Ed erton, 1016, Joe P. Cassen, Pipestone, 1017, Fred T. Gerdner, Ederton, 1018, Melvin C. Stuck, Pipestone, 1019, Henry F. Rarbach, Ederton,

1020, Walter A. Jones, Pipestone, 1021, George C. Statler, Woodstock, 1022, John E. Gerdner, Trusky, 1023, Berne F. Hestge, Ederton, 1024, John B. Langerod, Woodstock, 1025, Berne F. Gerdner, Ederton, 1026, Joseph E. Hestge, Pipe stone, 1027, Dean A. Loh, Ederton, 1028, Oloffe Langer, Pipestone, 1029, Fred, Pipestone, Ederton, 1030, John F. Hestge, Ederton, 1031, Carl C. Rarbach, Woodstock, 1032, James Booth, Holland, 1033, John H. Langerod, Ederton, 1034, Henry Nissen, Holland, 1035, Lee John Kuy vink, Ederton, 1036, L. L. A. Mober, Pipestone, 1037, Ralph Hunter, Pipestone, 1038, Will H. Prutz, Pipestone, 1039, Henry R. Thompson, Trusky, 1040, Floyd E. Gerdner, Pipestone, 1041, John Doussell, Pipestone, 1042, Guy F. Ederton, Trusky, 1043, Donald Schullberg, Ederton, 1044, Avery E. Hanes, Pipestone, 1045, Zachariah W. Berry, Holland, 1046, Dell M. Satterdick, Verdy, 1047, Deller Klock, Pipestone, 1048, Henry Schu lberg, Jr., Pipestone, 1049, L. P. Van Kampen, Woodstock, 1050, Herman Langer, Gerdner, 1051, William J. Schucklorff, Holland, 1052, Harold Dargemond, Ederton, 1053, William Ruck, Pipestone, 1054, Henry G. Mober, Woodstock, 1055, Paul H. Pohl, Pipestone, 1056, John A. Gerdner, Ederton, 1057, Albert C. Witter, Pipe stone, 1058, John R. Gerdner, Trusky, 1059, Edman Vries, Ederton, 1060, Henry Kump, Jasper, 1061, Percy P. McManis, Ederton, 1062, Roy A. Nott, Pipestone, 1063, Ernest Brookberg, Jasper, 1064, Edwin E. Stricker, Ederton, 1065, Henry W. Schull, Verdy, 1066, Henry John Meyer, Pipestone, 1067, Ray Hunter, Pipe stone, 1068, Fred Waller, Pipestone, 1069, John F. Langerod, Ederton, 1070, Andrew Carlson, Pipe stone, 1071, Clarence M. Gerdner, Ruthron, 1072, Dell E. Rarbach, Holland, 1073, John Fred son, Pipestone, 1074, William H. Bode, Gerdner, 1075, Alfred R. Bode, Pipestone, 1076, Frank Bode, Pipestone, 1077, Chas. R. Rhongren, Pipestone, 1078, Henry Doussell, Pipestone, 1079, David McDonald, Ruthron, 1080, Roy D. White head, Pipestone, 1081, Harley Smith, Ruthron, 1082, Osborn A. Walker, Gerdner, 1083, James C. Erickson, Ruthron, 1084, Charles Hagedorn, Pipestone, 1085, Henry Thibault, Jasper, 1086, William J. Nodding, Ruthron, 1087, Henry A. Colbeck, Pipestone, 1088, Gertrude Wierick, Pipe stone, 1089, Edward Carlson, Pipestone, 1090, Richard C. Nelson, Pipestone, 1091, Lander Col son, Pipestone, 1092, Clarence G. Essert, Ruthron, 1093, Mober, Hestmeyer, Pipestone, 1094, Francis J. Gerdner, Pipestone, 1095, Guy S. Evans, Ruthron, 1096, Gerhart Brookberg, Ederton, 1097, Henry Nott, Hestmeyer, Pipestone, 1098, John A. Dahn, Ruthron, 1099, Fred A. Hestge, Ruthron, 1100, Hans Jacob Bode, Pipestone, 1101, Jacob G. Ederton, Pipestone, 1102, Louis Rarbach, Ruthron, 1103, William Christensen, Pipestone, 1104, Leo Calabos, Ederton, 1105, George Hestge, Ruthron, 1106, John Vandenbush, Jasper, 1107, William Mober, Pipestone, 1108, John A. Satterdick, Ruthron, 1109, Roger R. Gerdner, Pipestone, 1110, Albert J. Andon, Trusky, 1111, Walter F. Man ners, Woodstock, 1112, Ernest G. McManis, Hol land, 1113, William M. Loh, Tyler, 1114, John H. Schullberg, Pipestone, 1115, Henry F. Bayens, Ederton, 1116, Carl John Skane, Pipe stone, 1117, John Zwart, Ederton, 1118, Lewis Ross, Pipestone, 1119, George Smith, Pipestone, 1120, Leonard Baker, Gerdner, 1121, Hans M. Bode, Pipestone, 1122, Ray VanKempena, Ederton, 1123, Peter H. Rarbach, Pipestone, 1124, Curtis E. Gerdner, Ederton, 1125, Otto Fredrick Lange, Pipestone, 1126, William Stone, Ederton, 1127, Clark A. Brugges, Verdy, 1128, Alfred J. Wierick, Pipestone, 1129, Dink L. Parks, Gerdner, 1130, Lewis Wiersma, Jasper, 1131, Henry Ax minch, Ederton, 1132, Perry Schullberg, Pipestone, 1133, Deller Wierick, Ederton, 1134, Herman Hestmeyer, Ederton, 1135, John S. Rarbach, Ederton, 1136, August De Witter, Jasper, 1137, John Deller, Ederton, 1138, Fred A. Satterdick, Ederton, 1139, Rudolph Ederton, Pipe stone, 1140, George Patterson, Ederton, 1141, Leodine Ampel, Pipestone, 1142, John A. Kump, Ederton, 1143, Robert A. Feltz, Jr., Ederton, 1144, John Vries, Verdy, Ederton, 1145, Adolph A. Gerdner, Pipestone, 1146, William K. Gerdner, 1147, Walter M. Frost, Jasper, 1148,

Sept. 12th, 1918, Registration Cont'd.

Charles Emerson, Woodstock; 1149, Andrew Val-
len, Ruthion; 1150, Franklin DeLap, Ruthion;
1151, Abraham Bick, Edgerton; 1152, Fred Hamm,
Edgerton; 1153, Peter Hammenburg, Pipestone;
1154, Richard Bontine, Pipestone; 1155, James W.
Foster, Woodstock; 1156, Jacob Von der Byl, Ed-
gerton; 1157, Arent Nieuwenhuis, Edgerton; 1158,
Jacob Vanderpol, Jr., Edgerton; 1159, Anest Kar-
mas, Ihlen; 1160, Peter Segau, Edgerton; 1161,
William Peters, Pipestone; 1162, Herman Eiks,
Pipestone; 1163, Clarence R. Green, Ihlen; 1164,
Jacob Kallemeyn, Edgerton; 1165, Albert J. Dam-
mann, Jasper; 1166, John Edward Hansen, Jasper;
1167, Alfred W. Hanson, Jasper; 1168, Robert C.
Reader, Pipestone; 1169, Emil H. Ihlen, Pipe-
stone; 1170, Fred Wendt, Pipestone; 1171, Hans
T. Krieger, Ruthion; 1172, Henry Dunn, Edger-
ton; 1173, Henry Chris Meyer, Pipestone; 1174,
Emil Nissen, Holland; 1175, Otto M. Hass, Pipe-
stone; 1176, Gustaf W. Johnson, Ihlen; 1177,
Archie Whitaker, Pipestone; 1178, Frederick S.
Clik, Edgerton; 1179, Theodore Gengler, Wood-
stock; 1180, John Henry Smeven, Pipestone; 1181,
Valentine Weber, Pipestone; 1182, Edward L.
Bock, Cazenovia; 1183, Clifford W. Eining, Pipe-
stone; 1184, Gustave H. Paulsen, Pipestone; 1185,
Lester K. Johnson, Jasper; 1186, Edward C. Hub-
ner, Pipestone; 1187, John Peterson, Pipestone;
1188, Myron J. Lemm, Pipestone; 1189, William
F. Raschke, Trasky; 1190, Leonard Edgcomb,
Pipestone; 1191, Theo Geo Gochle, Edgerton;
1192, John A. Trageser, Cazenovia; 1193, Ralph
Zwaan, Pipestone; 1194, James O. Alexander,
Pipestone; 1195, James S. Hennessy, Trasky; 1196,
Harry Henry Fure, Holland; 1197, Hollie R.
Persinger, Aubie; 1198, John P. Wottawa, Aubie;
1199, John W. Peake, Pipestone; 1200, Henry C.
Peterson, Woodstock; 1201, John Sirmeyer, Hol-
land; 1202, Axel Beyh, Ruthion; 1203, Carl J.
Olson, Ihlen; 1204, Jacob Achterhoff, Edgerton;
1205, Christian Christensen, Ruthion; 1206, August
I. Rendt, Pipestone; 1207, Holger V. Pedersen,
Ruthion; 1208, Jake Heller, Pipestone; 1209, An-
gust W. Green, Ruthion; 1210, John J. Hern,
Pipestone; 1211, Alawine Mullenburg, Pipestone;
1212, James T. Evans, Pipestone; 1213, Niels C.
Sorensen, Ruthion; 1214, Nels C. Bertelsen, Ruth-
ion; 1215, Louis T. Stewart, Trasky; 1216, Fred
Fellman, Pipestone; 1217, Elbert A. Peterson,
Pipestone; 1218, Thomas Thompson, Ruthion; 1219,
Leeland Dittmeyer, Pipestone; 1220, Harry Pinze,
Pipestone; 1221, William Hagedorn, Pipestone;
1222, Charles H. Borchers, Jasper; 1223, August O.
Kralow, Pipestone; 1224, Gordon W. Anderson,
Hathfield; 1225, Chester T. Vilk, Ruthion; 1226,
William Harrigan, Pipestone; 1227, Arthur E.
Thomssen, Trasky; 1228, William Donaldson,
Pipestone; 1229, Edward Vanderbush, Edgerton;
1230, Ernest J. Hunte, Hathfield; 1231, Ernest
Charlie Zobel, Pipestone; 1232, Edward Sundt,
Pipestone; 1233, Ane A. Mullenburg, Pipestone;
1234, Cleo M. Francis, Hathfield; 1235, Arthur E.
Hatch, Pipestone; 1236, Julius Bradfield, Pipe-
stone; 1237, Seth E. Mitchell, Trasky; 1238,
William W. Heesch, Pipestone; 1239, Will T.
Huhnstock, Trasky; 1240, Charles Irving Med-
bery, Ihlen; 1241, Harold Butcher, Trasky; 1242,
Harold A. Green, Ruthion; 1243, Lewis A. Feld-
man, Trasky; 1244, Fred John Voss, Holland;
1245, John F. Quinn, Pipestone; 1246, Daniel C.
Glidden, Pipestone; 1247, Frank Vanderbush,
Holland; 1248, Henry C. Hanbuch, Pipestone;
1249, Michael J. Nece, Holland; 1250, Herbert H.
Howes, Pipestone; 1251, William Bradfield, Pipe-
stone; 1252, Henry Koehne, Lake Benton; 1253,
Albert F. Carlton, Pipestone; 1254, Andrew S.
DeJong, Edgerton; 1255, August F. Meyer, Pipe-
stone; 1256, Arnold V. Nelson, Ruthion; 1257, Fred
Schurman, Holland; 1258, Andrew E. Peake,
Pipestone; 1259, Schmar J. Johnson, Jasper; 1260,
Daniel E. Mills, Edgerton; 1261, Nels P. Nelson,
Ihlen; 1262, Francis W. Newell, Pipestone; 1263,
Albert R. D-Ball, Pipestone; 1264, Robert V.
Schapper, Jasper; 1265, Theodore Paulson, Pipe-
stone; 1266, Lorne Kirk, Holland; 1267, Otto A.
Kropf, Jasper; 1268, Nelson E. Heathfield, Pipe-
stone; 1269, John Karangalos, Ihlen; 1270, John
Kalamidas, Ihlen; 1271, Louis Letrow, Aubie; 1272,
John W. Buck, Pipestone; 1273, John Mason, Co-
burn, Pipestone; 1274, Cecil C. Noble, Pipestone;
1275, Thomas M. Vayne, Ihlen; 1276, Clarence A.

Norton, Pipestone; 1277, Clifford Humstad, Jasper;
1278, Jacob Huhbrigse, Holland; 1279, Albert E.
Clark, Pipestone; 1280, Donald A. Furgason, Ed-
gerton; 1281, John Fischbach, Trasky; 1282, Haak-
on Ihlen, Pipestone; 1283, John Boersma, Edger-
ton; 1284, August Reyells, Pipestone; 1285, Rich-
ard J. Anderson, Jasper; 1286, Raymond A. Gulck,
Pipestone; 1287, Julius Bendt, Trasky; 1288, Ed-
ward Zimmerman, Ihlen; 1289, Theodore Thomp-
son, Ruthion; 1290, Nicholas G. Hoffman, Pipe-
stone; 1291, Fred J. Rinnebose, Woodstock; 1292,
William S. Lanyon, Pipestone; 1293, Allen E.
Gilman, Edgerton; 1294, Clifford E. Gulliland,
Pipestone; 1295, Charles R. Patterson, Edgerton;
1296, William Carson, Pipestone; 1297, Martin B.
Wilson, Ihlen; 1298, Chas. H. Houchen, Holland;
1299, Norman McLeod, Edgerton; 1300, Thomas E.
Willey, Pipestone; 1301, Walter W. Thumm,
Trasky; 1302, John R. Bauman, Jr., Jasper; 1303,
Frank E. Hagedorn, Pipestone; 1304, John Soren
Sorenson, Ruthion; 1305, David H. Crawford,
Aubie; 1306, Emil J. Schmidt, Holland; 1307,
Hans W. Huenmoller, Pipestone; 1308, John Wal-
ton, Ihlen; 1309, Peter J. Murphy, Woodstock;
1310, Charley A. Jones, Jasper; 1311, Lee R. Sick-
man, Holland; 1312, Robert E. Gilmore, Pipe-
stone; 1313, Peter M. Nissen, Holland; 1314, John
Ernest Muecke, Pipestone; 1315, Martin E. Vock-
roth, Pipestone; 1316, Edward Bretholz, Holland;
1317, Marvin E. Gillson, Aubie; 1318, John Steele,
Holland; 1319, Elmer M. Bauer, Pipestone; 1320,
John R. Solberg, Trasky; 1321, Jacob Nissen,
Ruthion; 1322, Rex W. Jaxson, Pipestone; 1323,
Nels Johnson, Ruthion; 1324, Thomas Notermans,
Woodstock; 1325, Andrew Johnson, Ruthion; 1326,
William Carl Meier, Jasper; 1327, John W. Jo-
hannsen, Pipestone; 1328, Fred Edge, Ihlen; 1329,
Oris W. Stover, Pipestone; 1330, Eric H. Jansen,
Ruthion; 1331, Charles H. Klingsing, Pipestone;
1332, Michael Jorgensen, Ruthion; 1333, John
Waasdoop, Ruthion; 1334, Ludvig C. Olsen, Ruth-
ion; 1335, Walter W. Glover, Pipestone; 1336,
Frank C. Reint, Ruthion; 1337, Oliver N. Feuer-
helm, Holland; 1338, Arthur F. Weinkauf, Pipe-
stone; 1339, Peter Myhre, Ruthion; 1340, Harry
Mathiesen, Ruthion; 1341, John S. Barkley, Pipe-
stone; 1342, Emil Benson, Jasper; 1343, Marion D.
Evans, Woodstock; 1344, Dallas A. Rabblington,
Hathfield; 1345, Helmer E. Smith, Trasky; 1346,
John W. Ginnce, Pipestone; 1347, Harold W.
Smith, Pipestone; 1348, Leonard L. Waasdoop,
Ruthion; 1349, Olie Hendrickson, Jasper; 1350,
William Montz, Holland; 1351, Wm. Van Malken-
horst, Holland; 1352, Hermannus Van Loo, Hol-
land.



District Exemption Board No. 1



Dr. Thos. Lowe, Pipestone, Chairman

The District Exemption Board located at Mankato was organized to consider appeals from local boards, it having original jurisdiction in all agricultural claims for exemption. The district comprised thirty-two counties in Southern Minnesota extending from Wisconsin to the South Dakota line.

Dr. Thos. Lowe, of Pipestone, was named chairman of the board upon its organization in July, 1917. The other members of the board were T. J. Knox, of Jackson; A. J. Peterson, Dawson; James Lewis, Madelia, and H. W. Libby, secretary, of Winona. Dr. Lowe served as chairman of the board until October, 1917, when he resigned on account of being unable to leave his medical practice in Pipestone, for a longer period. Upon his suggestion Dr. Carl J. Holman, of Mankato, was appointed as his successor. Secretary Libby was later transferred to the State Safety Commission. T. J. Knox succeeded Dr. Holman as chairman of the board. Mr. Libby's vacancy was filled by Mr. Peterson.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County

1917

- April 9—First Patriotic Rally is held in Pipestone.
- April 19—Committee appointed to interest people of county in increased gardening activities in order to increase production.
- April 25—Second Patriotic Meeting held at the Methodist Episcopal church with excellent program of speeches and music.
- May 5—Meeting held at the Council room in Pipestone to discuss organization of Home Guard Company. 200 signify willingness to join. W. E. Wake, old chosen as acting captain.
- May 10—Indian Training School is closed for remainder of summer by order of U. S. Treasury department, in order that all available money may be used for war preparations.
- May 10—Telephone Company announces that all military messages of the Government must be given preference over private communications.
- May 10—Pipestone County has 30 men in the service.
- May 17—Registrars for June 5th draft are announced. First announcement of war tax of government is made. Major Seelbach states that Pipestone Home Guard Company makes best showing in state.
- May 24—Government announces its First Liberty Loan, bearing 3 1/2 per cent.
- May 30—Public Safety Commission for Pipestone County is organized. Announcement made that Pipestone County Red Cross work is to be organized. Pipestone City chapter has 180 members. Committees are named.
- June 7—Liberty Bond sale is progressing nicely. Four minute men do good work. First draft registration in county was held on June 5th with 1,078 men registered.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County—Cont'd.

- June 28—Drive made by Red Cross society for funds in Pipestone county results in subscriptions of over \$5,000.
- July 19—W. E. Wakefield officially commissioned captain of Company D, 5th Minnesota Home Guards.
- August 4—Examination of drafted men by local board begins.
- August 9—Company D, M. H. G., has full quota, with many men on waiting list.
- August 23—September 1st is named as Dedication Day. People of county gather at Pipestone to bid farewell to boys who leave in the first draft. Senator George H. Sullivan is speaker of day.
- September 19—Fifteen men leave for Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Iowa.
- September 27—Contributions solicited for soldiers' library fund. Many new members are being constantly added to the Red Cross Society.
- October 12—Organization completed for Second Liberty Loan drive. County's share is \$425,000.
- October 22—Patriotic meeting held at Jasper.
- October 25—S. W. Minnesota War Work Council holds conference in Pipestone. E. W. Davies named chairman of Fuel Conservation committee.
- November 1—Pipestone County goes "over the top" with over-subscription in Second Liberty Loan. Total of \$432,000 subscribed.
- November 8—A. D. Adams of Jasper named County Chairman to raise \$5,000 in county for work of Y. M. C. A. County Loyalty convention held at the court house November 10th. Many give treasures and trinkets for aid of aviation department.
- November 22—A recruiting station is opened in office of R. A. Hyde with Sergeant J. E. Mueller in charge. S. B. Duce named president of Pipestone County Loyalty Association. Meeting held to discuss organization of Farm Bureau and securing of County Agent, held at the court house on November 23.
- November 23—Chain letter fraud is unmasked here by Banker S. B. Duce.
- December 7—Mrs. Peter Olesen of Cloquet, Minn., gives addresses in Pipestone County on work of Y. W. C. A.
- December 8—America First organization completed in this county.
- December 13—\$1,000 raised for overcoats for members of Home Guard.
- December 20—Patriotic meetings held in various towns of county.

1918

- January 3—Members of the Local Exemption Board and Legal Advisory Board are kept busy assisting registrants in filling out their questionnaires. Community Sing at Pipestone nets \$35 for Red Cross.
- January 17—Indian Training School suffers \$20,000 loss by fire. Milwaukee railroad discontinues two trains daily as war time conservation measure. Major S. A. Lewis and staff inspected Company A, M. H. G., and pronounced it as one of the first class in the state.
- January 21—New food regulations announced for this county. Canton Huawatha No. 20, and Rebekah supper net \$439 for Red Cross.
- January 24—Prof. E. H. Grandfield appointed as County Agricultural Agent.
- February 14—Prof. Francis Jaeger gave inspiring Memorial address, relating his experiences in the war zone.
- February 20—71 selective service men leave for Camp Dodge. Firemen's ball, held at the Hirschy garage on Friday evening, February 22nd, netted \$1,152.56 for the Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- March 18—Sixth annual St. Patrick's Day ball nets over \$1,100 for Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- March 22—Total receipts of Red Cross sale at School District No. 46, Arlie, nets \$1,100. Sale in Altona township held March 21 netted \$651 for Red Cross.
- April 11—Pipestone County went over the top in the Third Liberty Loan drive with an oversubscription of \$65,000.00.
- April 18—Announcement made that 1918 July 4th celebration would be held under the auspices of the Pipestone County Red Cross chapter.
- April 19—Red Cross entertainment at Cazenovia nets \$67.50 for branch.
- April 20—Friday was celebrated as Liberty Day with appropriate ceremonies.
- April 29—Seventeen selective service men left for Camp Dodge.
- May 25—Twelve registrants leave for Camp Lewis.
- June 5—Eighty men of county register for military duty.
- June 20—Hans Rissan is successful in raising the sum of \$90 for electric fans for the Surgical Dressings room of the Pipestone Red Cross.
- July 1—J. W. Cook appointed express agent at Pipestone under new consolidated plan.
- July 4—Next of Kin picnic held at the Pipestone Red Cross July 4th celebration; \$8,000 netted for county chapter.

Chronological Events of Pipestone County Cont'd.

- July 22—Fifty men leave for Camp Wadsworth. Hen and Rooster sale provides \$550.00 for Smuggle Books for departing soldiers.
- August 1—Business, professional men and other citizens of the various towns of county turn out and work in the harvest fields to relieve the labor shortage and save the crop.
- August 8—115 men seek enlistment in Company "E," M. N. G.
- August 15—Notice is issued that recruiting is discontinued. Pipestone County Fair is announced as a War Exposition.
- August 22—National Guard is merged into National Army by Federal order.
- August 27—Pipestone County's draft contingent of 12 leaves for Camp Grant. 26 men of county registered for military duty August 24th.
- September 12—1,352 men in county register for military duty.
- September 26—First intelligence received of the death of Albert Michael, the first Pipestone County boy to make the supreme sacrifice. Large crowd viewed caskets on War Trophy train, Monday.
- October 17—Private Lucas Tracy unjustly posted as a deserter, through inefficiency of clerks recording transfers of soldiers from one department to another. Private Tracy had been transferred to the Hospital Corps at Camp Grant and at the time he was posted a deserter was working day and night nursing Spanish Influenza patients. The necessary corrections were later made on the records. Funeral of late E. P. Cady held.
- October 31—Federal Labor Board organized in Pipestone.
- November 7—Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter contributes \$5,470.83 to Northern Minnesota Fire District sufferers.
- November 11—Pipestone County celebrated the end of the war.



Lawrence Oliver Hefner, at the Machine Gun.

The Woodstock Guards of Loyalty



Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Captain

The idea of forming a ladies' military organization at Woodstock, to be known as the Guards of Loyalty, was original with its captain, Mrs. J. J. Hartigan of Woodstock. The purpose of the organization was to band the ladies together to assist in carrying on the work of the men who were called to the colors; to help the United States in the prosecution of the war, and if need be, go on the battle line to fight for democracy. The members were subjected to a loyalty test as to their past and present loyalty standing and were equipped with feminine uniforms of military cut. Rules were used in the drill exercises.

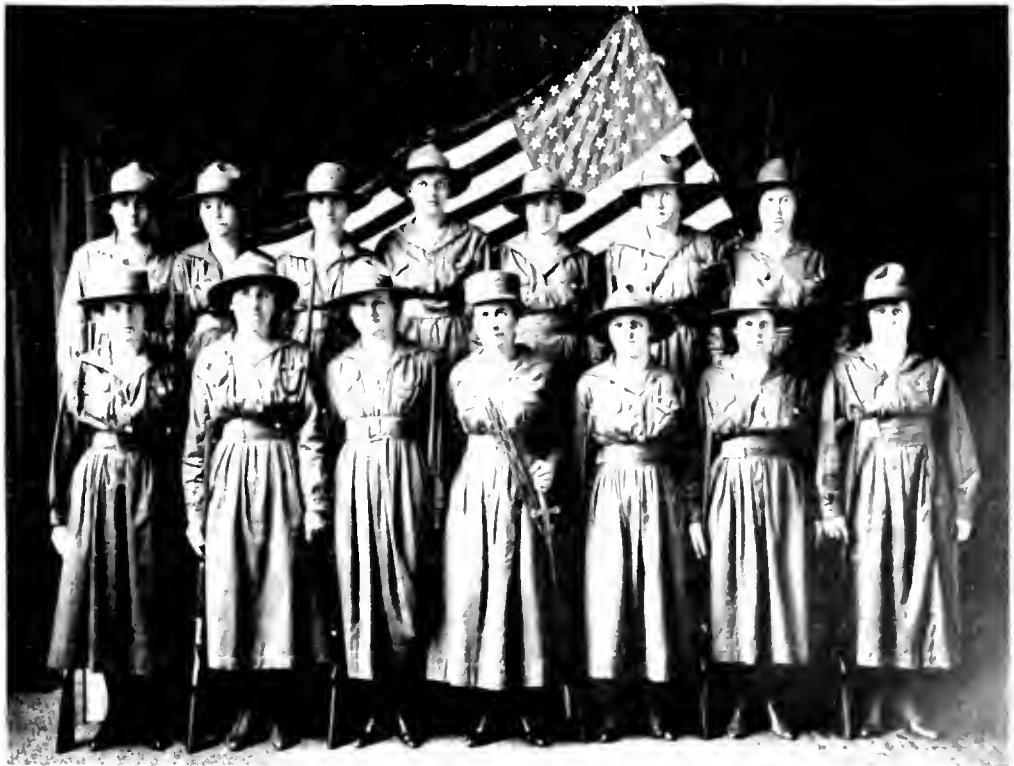
The first appearance in public of the Guards was on July 4th, 1918, at the Red Cross Benefit celebration at Pipestone, when they were reviewed by Governor Burnquist, principal speaker of the day, and Captain Albert Wright. The organization was commended for its manifestation of patriotism and military bearing, and, in commenting further on its work, Governor Burnquist stated, "With such spirit on the part of all, we have nothing to fear in the future."

The organization was the only one of its kind in the United States.

Membership of Guards of Loyalty

UPPER PICTURE:—Back row—Mrs. Emory Lorenz, Mrs. John Hall, Miss Catherine Reiff, Miss Mellie Hennessy, Mrs. Amelia Thomas, Mrs. John Wubbles, Mrs. Mable Baack. Second Row:—Miss Ethel Shaffer, Mrs. Alice Stotts, Mrs. Henry Scherzer, Miss Josie Ryan, Mrs. John Hoog, Miss Lydia Motsick, Mrs. Ray Morris. Third Row:—Mrs. Florence Cloud, Miss Nellie Ryan, Miss Victorine Smith, Miss Violet Mayhew, Mrs. Fred Schrader, Miss Rose O'Neill, Miss Josephine George. Front Row:—Miss Gladys Loy, Captain Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Miss Anna Carlson.

LOWER PICTURE:—Back Row:—Reading left to right:—Miss Esther Wiener, Miss Mae Conway, Miss Althea Schrader, Miss Lousa Honslog, Miss Mable Ripley, Miss Florence Jackson, Mrs. Kate Effingham. Front Row:—Miss Lulia Conway, Miss Ida Dallquist, Miss Marie Heesch, Captain Mrs. J. J. Hartigan, Miss Gertrude Haubrick, Miss Elizabeth Demuth, Mrs. Howard Jones. Members not in either picture:—Miss Angie Fuller, Miss Lorna Harrison, Miss Margaret Wingle, Miss Anna Wingle, Mrs. Fred Hendren, Mrs. Gladys Ripley.



The Jasper Band

John P. Sanders, Director



BACK ROW, reading left to right.—Ed. Holvig, Alfred Oihus, M. O. Lokensegard, Hans Emung, Henry Emung, Henry Buer, Abe Jones.

SECOND ROW:—Albert Larson, Chris. Elverson, Walter Dock, Otto Einung, George Lund, Stewart Smiley.

THIRD ROW.—Walter Fricke, John Bauman, Director John Sanders, John Emung, Robt. Bauman, Hans Klonteig.

FOURTH ROW—George Rae, V. M. Zenor.

Walter Dock, John Sanders, John Einung, and George Rae were in the service.

Jasper rightfully boasted of an excellent Band. The boys were always ready to do their bit in giving public concerts, and furnishing music for every gathering of a patriotic nature. Their tuneful harmonies never failed to put life and hope into the hearts of their listeners.

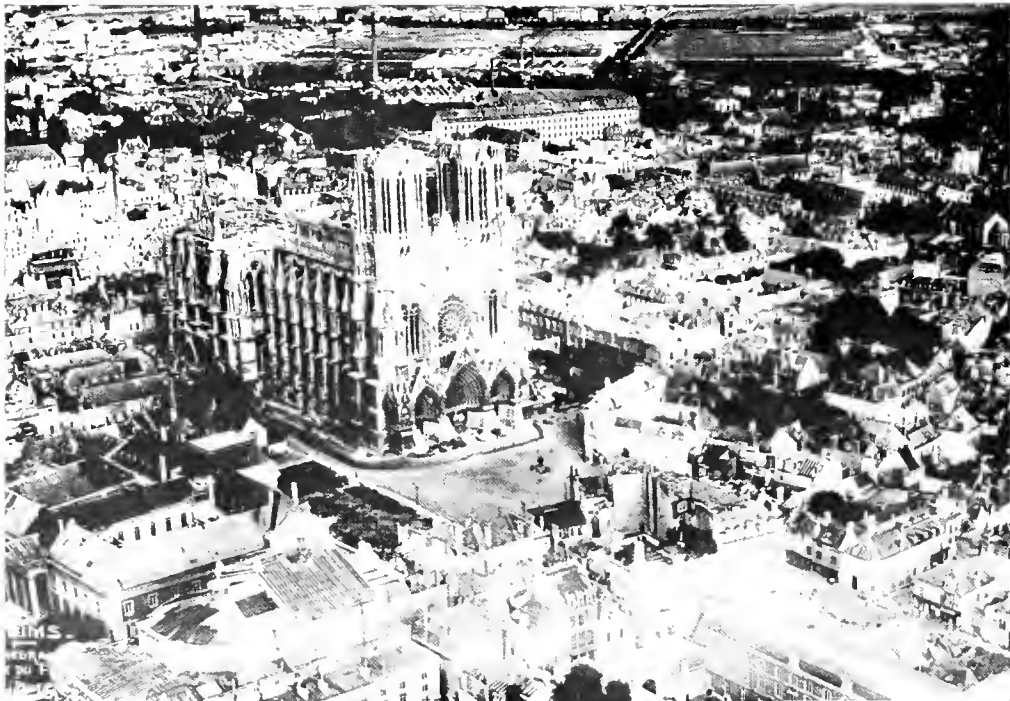
The Minnesota War Records Commission

Edward R. Trebon, County Chairman

The Minnesota War Records Commission was organized for the purpose of compiling a military record of the state as a permanent memorial of the deeds of Minnesota soldiers and sailors in the service of the federal and state governments during the American participation in the World War.

It was also the purpose of the commission to collect all manner of data regarding the war activities in the various counties. This material will be forwarded to St. Paul when completed and be a part of the state record at the capitol. At the time of going to press of this volume (October 15, 1919) the work was about three-fourths completed, with the prospect that the records of all Service Men, Home Guard, National Guard, newspaper clippings regarding war activities from all the newspapers of the county, copies of posters and all advertisements for Liberty Loan, Red Cross, W. S. S., Y. M. C. A., U. W. W., etc., will be in the hands of the committee by January 1, 1920, ready for the files of the War Records Commission of the State Historical Society.

Early in January of 1919 Edward R. Trebon of Pipestone was appointed county chairman for Pipestone County by Franklin F. Holbrook, State Director of the War Records Commission. Following are the members of the county committee: Jasper, Alex. Sinclair, Mrs. G. S. Smiley; Woodstock, B. J. Mooney; Ruthton, Jay Jackson, G. S. Eyarts; Edgerton, J. S. Randolph; Holland, H. Nissen; Trosky, George Jansen; Altona, A. E. Rydell, Sweet, C. Cunningham; Pipestone, Mrs. C. T. Howard, C. H. Bennett, E. W. Davies, Rev. E. N. Prentice, W. T. Morgan, Rev. Joseph Mangan, G. G. Pratt, Dr. H. D. Vosburgh, John Gray, R. G. Hart, G. S. Boehmke, F. H. Timm, W. E. Wakefield, S. W. Funk, E. L. Reader, F. E. Cogswell, W. W. Fletcher.



Airplane View—City of Rheims.



RED CROSS

The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter



Mrs. E. L. Reader
Chairman.



Mrs. E. W. Davies
Secretary.



E. W. Davies
Treasurer.

Pipestone County has good reason to be proud of the war record of its Red Cross organization.

The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter was organized June 5, 1917. Thirteen days later was the date set for the beginning of the first great canvass, for a Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000. That meant about \$1 per capita for the nation. Pipestone County's share was estimated at \$10,000. A meeting was called at the Pipestone County court room and urgent invitations were sent to every precinct in the county in the effort to secure representation and enlist the interest and support of the entire county. There was a hearty response from several of the towns of the county and from a few of the township precincts. There were many willing hearts and hands, but at that time all were without experience. None fully understood the machinery of the organization. All did their best to answer the others' questions and finally came to the conclusion that in the matter of technical details, little was really known. But the chapter was in touch with headquarters and was sure that in reasonable time it would get squared away with a complete county organization. And it did. And as proof that it did, we need only point to the fine record made by the Pipestone County Red Cross through all the succeeding months of the Great War.

But while the Chapter was seeking to complete its organization and was aware that it would take some little time to get the necessary information for its own instruction and the instruction of others, it realized that the \$100,000,000 drive could not be delayed, and that immediate provision must be made for the canvass regardless of the particular status or stage of the organization. Owing largely to the lack of understanding of the situation the drive failed to secure the help, or arouse the interest of large sections of the county—the farming communities being almost without representation in the first great War Fund drive of the Red Cross. But the heart of the American farmer was and is right, and the failure to secure any considerable support from him in the June drive in Pipestone County in the first year of the war was due entirely to the fact that Red Cross workers failed to get to him with the necessary information, and largely because the time was so short, and the situation could not be made clear to him by telephone communication at a time when he was busy looking after his crop. However, with Pipestone City and several of the towns of the county on the job, and several large individual contributions from men throughout the county between \$6,500 and \$7,000 of our estimated quota of \$10,000 was raised. The pace set at that time surprised many men. But they followed it like men. They got the fever and kept it until the fight was over. Indeed the temperature mounted higher and higher with each successive call.

It is not necessary to give any extended review of the work that followed. As a matter of fact Pipestone County had one of the best Red Cross organizations in the state or even the nation. It extended to all parts of the county and enlisted every good American. The drives for membership and membership fees were an or-

The Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter—Cont'd.

the most successful in the state and the canvasses for funds never failed to net splendid totals. Red Cross sales were well patronized and men paid freely of their money at these gatherings. The 1918 Fourth of July program for the county was devoted exclusively to the Red Cross, the people of the entire county joining in the program and each community receiving credit for its contribution to the great cause. Money poured in a constant stream into the treasury and Pipestone County assured the Red Cross workers that their splendid work should not be halted one moment for lack of funds.

In the earlier months of the organization some of the workers did wonder where the funds would come from. Demands were heavy and growing heavier each month. They knew the present income would not meet the rapidly increasing demands. But they continued their work with a fine faith that the income would be provided. No sooner had this slight feeling of uneasiness been discovered by certain men, than they told the workers to dismiss all anxiety and assured them the money would be provided in abundance. And it was.

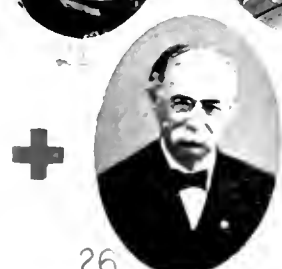
The work of the Red Cross consisted chiefly of knitting, sewing and making surgical dressings. It was work for the Army and for the distressed and suffering peoples of Europe. Tons of supplies were shipped and the ladies of the county were frequently commended for the neat and careful work sent to the state and later to the national headquarters. A splendid work indeed! It was good to be in at the very start and remain to the finish. It was money well spent and work well done.

From June 5, 1917, to June 30, 1918, there was reported to the Red Cross County Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Davies, contributions totaling \$45,225.51, most of which was handled by the county treasurer. In addition to this there was paid to the special treasurer of the June, 1917, War Fund, Mr. W. L. Morgan, the sum of \$4,522.35. The receipts for the year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, were \$41,090.94. Hence the total receipts to that date amounted to \$90,838.80. Since then a few hundred dollars have been paid into the treasury.

During the war there was paid out for supplies such as yarn, cloth, and material for surgical dressings the sum of \$73,818.74. The sum of \$11,827.83 was sent to the National Red Cross Treasury, including \$4,522.35 sent by Mr. Morgan. The five sufferers received from the County Chapter \$6,348.35. The total receipts for the year ending September 30, 1919, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year were \$19,266.56. The total paid out was \$16,733.42, leaving a balance on hand

OFFICERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OF PIPESTONE COUNTY RED CROSS CHAPTER

Photographs on opposite page: 1-Rev. E. N. Prentice, 2-Mrs. F. H. Burgert, 3-Hon. W. C. Briggs, 4-Mrs. C. J. Cawby, 5-Miss Catharine Cassidy, 6-Mrs. Nelson E. Chattell, 7-Miss Ruth Chattell, 8-Mrs. James Chattell, 9-Mrs. J. W. Cook, 10-Mrs. S. B. Duce, 11-A. E. Emerson, 12-E. J. Feldman, 13-Miss Alice Hill, 14-Mrs. J. W. Hilliard, 15-Mrs. C. T. Howard, 16-Mrs. L. G. Jones, 17-Mrs. P. H. Kelly, 18-Mrs. William Kirkham, 19-Rev. J. G. Little, 20-Mrs. F. M. Payne, 21-Mrs. David Patten, 22-G. S. Rehmon, 23-Mrs. J. H. Robson, 24-Mrs. Hans Russen, 25-Mrs. George F. Schmidt, 26-Dr. W. J. Taylor, 27-Mrs. A. C. Tibbitts, 28-Supt. A. C. Tibbitts, 29-Mrs. Walter F. Veach.



Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter Cont'd.

of \$2,533.14. The Pipestone County membership, June 30, 1918, was 4,695. E. J. Feldman, of Pipestone had charge of the Red Cross War Fund Drive in June, 1917.



THE ROHWEDER GARAGE, PIPESTONE, WHERE THE RED CROSS BENEFIT DANCES WERE HELD

Mrs. Hans Russau, of Pipestone, assistant of the Military Relief Committee, was awarded the honors for the largest number of hours spent in Red Cross work. Mrs.

Russau spent one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven hours in sewing at the Red Cross rooms. Beside this she knitted forty-two pairs of socks, five sweaters, one pair of stockings, crocheted five shawls, and assisted with the packing of the refugee garments for shipment abroad.

Committees:

Organization Committee: Mrs. W. R. Marsh, Chairman; Miss Winnifred Bartlett, Secretary; J. H. Robson, E. W. Davies, W. R. Marsh, Mrs. David Patten, Mrs. J. H. Robson, W. C. Briggs.

Permanent officers elected and serving through 1917-18-19: Mrs. E. L. Reader, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Cook, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Althea H. Davies, Secretary; E. W. Davies, Treasurer.

Board of Directors serving through years 1917-18-19: Mrs. J. H. Robson, Mrs. David Patten, E. W. Davies, Miss Winnifred Bartlett, Dr. E. S. Perrigo, S. B. Dnea, Rev. Jos. Mangan, A. C. Walker, W. C. Briggs, Mrs. C. J. Cawley, Mrs. E. L. Reader, Mrs. N. E. Chattell, all of Pipestone.

Dr. Gerber, Mrs. A. W. Halverson, Mrs. W. W. Stearns, Jasper; Geo. Moline, Woodstock; Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Mrs. L. V. Dietmeier, Trosky; J. H. Wiener, Hatfield; Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen, Mrs. Andrew Madsen, Ruthton; Gus Boehmke, Holland; Mrs. Kate Lincoln, Altona; Mrs. U. L. Downing, Troy; Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr., Granger; Mrs. A. C. Ohme, Eton; A. Pilling, Edgerton; Mrs. H. Walseth, Ihlen.

Committee Chairmen: Executive, Mrs. F. H. Burgert; Military Relief, Mrs. Wm. Kirkham; Knitting, Mrs. F. M. Payne; Finance, Miss Alice Hill; Surgical Dressings, Mrs. W. F. Veach; Refugee Relief, Mrs. A. C. Tibbetts.

Executive Committee (those who have served through 1917-18-19): Mrs. F. H. Burgert, Chairman; Mrs. J. H. Robson, Mrs. C. T. Howard, Mrs. N. F. Chattell; Mrs. E. L. Reader, Mrs. David Patten, W. C. Briggs, Mrs. P. H. Kelly, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mrs. C. J. Cawley, E. W. Davies, Mrs. E. W. Davies.

Home Service Committee: G. S. Redmon, Mrs. J. W. Billiard.

Military Relief: Mrs. Wm. Kirkham; Assistant, Mrs. H. Russau.

Knitting: Mrs. F. M. Payne, Mrs. S. B. Dnea, Mrs. J. W. Cook.

Finance: Miss Alice Hill, Mrs. L. G. Jones.

Surgical Dressing: Mrs. G. F. Schmidt, Mrs. W. F. Veach.

Refugee Relief: Mrs. A. C. Tibbetts.

Membership: Mrs. J. W. Chattelle.

Purchasing: Mrs. J. H. Robson.

Junior Auxiliary: Miss Katherine Cassidy.

Pipestone County Red Cross Chapter—Cont'd.

Ruthron Branch, organized July 17, 1917. Officers, serving through year 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen; Mrs. Andrew Madsen, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Nick Charles; Treasurer, G. S. Frantz; Mrs. Edw. Gensch; Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Golden.

Hatfield Branch, organized December 5, 1917. Chairman, F. H. Winter; Vice Chairman, W. C. Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Schneider; Secretary, Mrs. M. J. Pease.

Holland Branch, organized August 21, 1917. Officers, serving through years 1917-18-19: Chairman, Gus Boelhuik; Vice Chairman, Re'dt. Mohr; Mrs. Arrowsmith; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Wells; Mrs. Mohr; Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Schmidt; Mrs. Flora Arrowsmith.

Woodstock Branch, organized July 6, 1917. Chairman, Geo. Molme; Vice Chairman, Mrs. A. E. Bean; Treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Mooney; Secretary, Mrs. T. L. Meyers.

Trosky Branch, organized February 21, 1918, and April 22, 1918. Officers, serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. T. A. Dietmeyer; Mrs. J. A. Rogers; Vice Chairman, Mrs. J. Arend; Mrs. H. Wohlford, 1919; Treasurer, Geo. Jensen; J. E. Korsus; Miss Clara Steen, 1919; Secretary, Mrs. W. L. Hamm; Mrs. L. Nelson.

Grange Branch, organized April 25, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr.; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Elmer Shatter; Secretary, Mrs. G. H. McCarter; Treasurer, Mrs. Irene Kerr.

Edon Branch, organized July 31, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Ohme; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Geo. Winters; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Jordan; Treasurer, Frank Baldwin; Mrs. H. E. Riffel, 1919. Executive Committee, above officers and Mrs. C. R. Watts and Mrs. C. H. Jordan.

Eden Branch, Jasper, organized August 7, 1917. Officers, 1917. Chairman, Dr. Gerber; Vice Chairman, Beata Halverson; Treasurer, Irene Carr; Secretary, Ida Sinclair. Officers, 1917-18. Chairman, Mrs. A. W. Halverson; Secretary, Elise H. Lowe; Mrs. J. H. Taylor. Officers, 1918-19. Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Stearns; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Irene Carr; Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Taylor; Treasurer, Alex. Mitchell.

Eden Branch, organized August 30, 1916. Officers, serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, Mrs. H. W. Smith; E. W. Dahlmeier, 1919; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Ernest Wolfe; Mrs. Carl E. King, 1919; Treasurer, H. H. Lexyold; Secretary, Mrs. Ben Foster; Mrs. M. Michalski; O. L. Humstad, 1919. Executive Committee, above officers and C. G. Wilson and Joe Everson.

Edgerton Branch, organized July 9, 1917. Officers, serving through 1917-18-19: Chairman, A. Pilling; Rev. N. McLeod, 1919; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Nic Vos; Treasurer, J. G. McGlashen; Secretary, Miss Galla Baldwin. Executive Committee, above officers and Mrs. R. K. Meachen; Mrs. C. S. Howard; Miss Eva McKeown; Rev. De Jongh; Rev. Blick; J. S. Randolph.

Troy Branch, organized December 20, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. U. L. Downing; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Jas. McQuaid; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Carson; Secretary, Mrs. Florence Long; Mrs. J. A. Fragesen, 1919.

Vtoma Branch, organized September 2, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Kate Lincoln; Vice Chairman, Mrs. M. McCurdy; Treasurer, Earl Lincoln; Secretary, Mrs. John McKinney.

Those serving on Executive Committee of Jasper Branch for years 1917-18-19: A. H. Adams; E. J. Asleson; W. H. Lake; Mrs. Henry Puer; Alex. Mitchell; Miss Madeline Ryer; Frank L. Dock; S. Baron; Mrs. W. W. Stearns; Mrs. J. H. Taylor; Mrs. A. W. Halverson; Mrs. J. P. Peterson.

Edon Branch officers for 1919: Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Ohme; Secretary, Miss Mary Jordan; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Riffel. Executive Committee was composed of above three and Mrs. G. D. Winter.

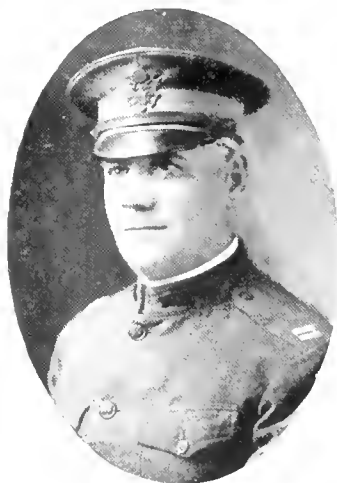
Ruthron Branch Executive Committee: Rev. Ellis Jay Jackson; Mrs. N. C. Bertelsen; Mrs. Frank McCoy; Mrs. C. M. Golden; Andrew Madsen; C. M. Christensen; Mrs. Nick Charles; Mrs. Ed. Ginzle.

Woodstock Branch Executive Committee: Geo. Molme; Mrs. E. J. Mooney; Mrs. T. L. Meyers; Mrs. A. E. Bean; Mrs. Fred Melcher; Mrs. John Campbell.

Grange Branch Executive Committee: Mrs. C. H. Earhart, Jr.; Mrs. Geo. McCarter; Mrs. Earl Backer; Mrs. B. L. Shane; Mrs. Elmer Shatter.

At the meeting of the County Organization held September 30, 1919, the annual election of officers was held, and Mrs. F. H. Burgert was elected Chairman; Rev. J. G. Little, Vice Chairman; Miss Ruth Chattell, Secretary; E. W. Davies, Treasurer; Executive Committee: Supt. A. C. Tibbitts; Rev. E. N. Prentice; Dr. W. J. Taylor; Rev. J. G. Little; A. F. Emerson; Mrs. J. W. Cook; Mrs. E. L. Reader; Directors, three year terms: Hon. W. C. Briggs; Mrs. C. J. Cawley; Mrs. N. F. Chattell; Mrs. E. L. Reader; Committee on nurses during epidemics—Dr. W. J. Taylor; J. R. Campbell; Mrs. N. F. Chattell; Mrs. J. H. Robson; Mrs. W. F. Veatch.

Company A, Sixth Battalion, Minnesota Home Guard



By Captain W. E. Wakefield

Soon after the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, owing to the fact that the National Guard organizations were being rapidly mobilized throughout the United States and being transferred to the United States Army, the people of Minnesota began to feel that this would leave them without any adequate means of enforcing order in case of strikes, or means of protection against the encroachments of the I. W. W., pro Germanism or other unpatriotic or disorderly elements.

This feeling led to the organization of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety and authority to establish Home Guard companies throughout the state. These Home Guard companies were organized and served under the same conditions applicable to National Guardsmen excepting they could not be taken out of the state of Minnesota. They received no pay other than subsistence when called away from their home station.

Both officers and enlisted men were required to provide themselves with regular army uniform at their own personal expense. Rifles, ammunition and other equipment was furnished by the state.

The only difference between the uniform worn by the Home Guard and the regular army uniform was the collar insignia M. H. G. and the maroon hat cord.

A mass meeting was held at the Pipestone city hall in the early part of May, 1917, for the purpose of ascertaining whether Pipestone wanted a Home Guard company or not. The result of this meeting was a petition to the governor, signed by nearly two hundred citizens, asking that a company be located at Pipestone, each petitioner promising to enlist in the military service of the state if they could qualify for such service.

This petition was taken to the state capitol by the Hon. W. C. Briggs personally and it was largely through his efforts that it received favorable consideration.

However, the citizens of Pipestone did not wait for the question to be decided, but formed a temporary organization with W. E. Wakefield acting as captain and began drilling and completing the organization. All the men who had had any previous military training were pressed into service as officers and non-commissioned officers. Edward P. Cady acted as second lieutenant, Sidney Robson as first lieutenant. This little body of men, 21 all told, put in a very strenuous three weeks, attending to their regular business duties during the day, drilling and studying the

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both:—
1-Sgt. George L. Argetsinger, 2-Elmer H. Argetsinger, 3-Wesley Aldrich, 4-Carl Anlauf, 5-Walter L. Alexander, 6-Emercy A. Adams, 7-Corp. Earl R. Barthling, 8-Corp. Henry Bitner, 9-Clinton Buell, 10-First Sgt. Maxam D. Campbell, 11-Joseph Chapman, 12-Grant Chapin, 13-Nelson F. Chattell, 14-Charles Dady, 15-Sgt. Clifford D. Duffus, 16-Theral Duffus, 17-Edward Even, 18-Andrew Ever-
son, 19-Elmer F. Fields, 20-August C. Franz, 21-Corp. Vernon T. Glenn, 22-Sgt. John Gray, 23-William A. Hoskins, 24-Frank L. Hargrove, 25-Sgt. Robert A. Hyde, 26-Albert Hickman, 27-Joseph S. Hamison, 28-Henry A. Ihlan, 29-David E. Jones, 30-First Lieut. H. D. Jenckes.



Company A Sixth Battalion, M. H. G.—Cont'd.

drill manual evenings. Many of these men knew absolutely nothing about anything military. Those who had had previous training were exceedingly rusty. Up to date manuals were not available, but regardless of all these difficulties the men began to find themselves and gradually there came out of this chaotic first organization a small body of earnest, orderly, well drilled men, who were to be the future commissioned and noncommissioned officers not only of the Pipestone Home Guard company, but were the foundation of the Pipestone National Guard company as well. It seems fitting to say here that it was the earnest work of these 21 men at this early date that made it possible for the Home Guard company to be highly commended by the adjutant general on January 7, 1918, as having made a splendid showing; to be told by the battalion commander at the first annual inspection that they had the best attendance and drill record of any company in the state; and later, when they had been transferred to the National Guard it was also this early work that enabled their captain to be personally commended for the appearance and the work of A company, M. H. G., and E company, M. N. G., during the reconstruction work after the tornado at Tyler, Minn.

Soon after the petition had been presented Major Oscar Seebach came to Pipestone from the Adjutant General's office and inspected the drill hall, and inspected and examined the prospective officers. As a result of this visit, W. E. Wakefield was commissioned Captain and authorized to recruit a Home Guard Company to be located at Pipestone, the maximum strength to be 3 commissioned officers, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 1 artificer, 50 privates, making a total of 76 officers and men. The number of applications was greatly in excess of the number of men that could be accepted, and as a matter of fact there always were ten to twenty men on the waiting list during the life of the Company.

The Company was mustered into service by Capt. Wakefield at Pipestone, Minn., on August 16, 1917, as "D" Company, 5th Bn., M. H. G., with the following officers and enlisted men:

Captain W. E. Wakefield, First Lieutenant Sidney Robson, Second Lieutenant Edw. P. Cady, First Sergeant Maxam Campbell, Supply Sergeant John Gray, Duty Sergeants John Louis Rutz, Robert A. Hyde, Geo. L. Argetsinger, John Telford; Corporals George Stone, Wm. F. Morgan, Pearle H. Smith, Clifford D. Duffus, Burdette L. Main, Martin S. Toresdahl; Musician Earl R. Bartling, Artificer Joseph S. Julson. Privates: Emery A. Adams, Elmer H. Argetsinger, Carl Anlauf, Walter J. Alexander, Clinton J. Bnell, Nelson E. Chattell, Joseph Chapman, Grant Chapin, Charles Dealy, Theral J. Duffus, Andrew Everson, William P. Farmer, Elmer F. Fields, August C. Franz, Vernon T. Glenn, Frank L. Hargrove, Albert Hickman, John G. Hook, Joseph S. Harnisen, Henry A. Idlan, David E. Jones, Guy H. Kiel, Elmer Keeler, Joseph H. Keyes, Clarence J. Longstreet, Frank T. Mann, Chris. G. Munce, William J. Mackay, Charles H. Maynard, Boyd McDaniel, Walter J. Mutz, Thad. E. Nash, James M. O'Neil, Henry A. Petschow, Edwin N. Prentice, Leon R. Pecl, Henry J. Peterson, George S. Redmon, Warren B. Ross, Edward L. Reader, Lynne C. Roberts, Claude J. Smith, Leon B. Smith, Christian L. Smith, Ray C. Stevens, Edw. T. Stair, David M. Spark, Arthur T. Stillwell, Lyman A. Sampson, Charles S. Telford, Bernt Toresdahl, Frank H. Timm, Cecil J. Travis, Harold D. Vosburgh, Earl E. Wakefield, Lynn J. Wilkins, Dell C. Yonkoski.

Owing to the fact that men enlisting in Home Guard service were not required to pass a physical examination several men had to be discharged on account of being unable to stand the drill. Others had to leave town for various reasons, some of them going to United States service. Therefore the personnel of the Company was constantly changing.

The following men were enlisted after August 14, 1917, for replacements: Wesley Aldrich, Oscar E. Ashton, Henry P. Bitner, Albert Cramblit, Roy E. Dawson, Edward Even, Harry A. Gano, William A. Hoskins, Milo J. Meeker, Samuel F. Purchas, Frank A. Schirmer, Walter F. Veach, George W. Winters, John Earl Schapler.

Dr. Herbert D. Jenckes was commissioned as First Lieutenant and assigned to the Sanitary Detachment.

The men who were transferred to regular United States service were Lieut. Edw. P. Cady, who died at Camp Pike, Milo J. Meeker, Leon R. Pecl, John Earl

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both: 1-Joseph H. Keyes, 2-Corp. Guy H. Kiel, 3-Elmer Keeler, 4-Clarence J. Longstreet, 5-Corp. Burdette L. Main, 6-Artificer Walter J. Mutz, 7-Frank T. Mann, 8-Charles Maynard, 9-Chris. G. Munce, 10-William J. Mackay, 11-Boyd McDaniel, 12-Sgt. William T. Morgan, 13-Thad. E. Nash, 14-Howard Ober, 15-James M. O'Neil, 16-Edwin N. Prentice, 17-J. W. Pepple, 18-Henry A. Petschow, 19-Sgt. Louis J. Rutz, 20-Ralph Cecil Roberts, 21-Edward L. Reader, 22-Ray C. Stevens, 23-First Lieut. Sidney Robson, 24-Corp. Geo. G. Stone, 25-Bugler Arthur F. Stillwell, 26-Edw. T. Stair, 27-Frank Schirmer, 28-Lyman Sampson, 29-David M. Spark, 30-Christian L. Schmidt.



Company A, Sixth Battalion, M. H. G.—Cont'd.

Schapler, William P. Farmer and B. L. Main.

The greater part of the Home Guard Company took the state and federal oath, enlisted and were transferred by General Order No. 9, August 1, 1918, to Co. E, 5th Reg. Minn. National Guard. Quite a number of the men were unable to enlist in the National Guard on account of age or being physically disqualified. Some had business or family ties, which prevented them from assuming the obligation required by the militia bureau for National Guards, and preferred to remain in the Home Guard, but after the organization of the National Guard Company there were only 20 men remaining in the Home Guard Company. These 20 went to Tyler with the National Guard Company, and served there during the reconstruction work after the Tyler tornado with credit to themselves and all concerned. They were mustered out of service at the close of the Great War.

Aside from their service at Tyler the work of the Home Guard consisted of weekly drills, participating in various patriotic exercises, Memorial Day, and other occasions, furnishing firing squads and escorts to render the last military rites for soldiers who died in camp and were buried in Pipestone and other nearby towns, acting as escort for drafted men entraining at Pipestone.

Some of the notable days that they were on duty were: Dedication Day, Sept. 1, 1917. This was the first time they appeared in public uniformed and equipped with rifles, and were inspected by Senator Sullivan of Stillwater. They were out on this day to honor the young men who had registered for service in the United States Army and Navy.

July 4, 1918, when they met Governor Burnquist at the Milwaukee depot and escorted him to the Fair Grounds.

In December, 1917, the officers had the first opportunity to test the efficiency of the Company. At 2:15 P. M. the Company Commander received orders to mobilize the entire Company and entrain for St. Paul, on account of street car strikes. At 2:20 P. M. the emergency whistle was blown from the electric light plant. At 3:15 P. M. every man, except three who lived in the country, had reported at the City Hall uniformed and armed and the absentees had telephoned they were on their way. Every detail for equipment for the men, care and protection of their families during the absence of the men, arrangement for transportation, etc., was carried out without a hitch of any kind. Orders were given and carried out by the officers and men without a murmur or a question, and for the first time I realized that we really had a military organization. The Red Cross ladies were on hand to serve us coffee and lunch, and then very much to the disappointment of the men, our orders to entrain were cancelled.

Along towards the close of 1917 D Company was transferred to the 6th Bn. and designated as Company A instead of Company D.

Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard

By Captain W. E. Wakefield

On July 5th, 1918, W. E. Wakefield, Captain "A" Co., 6th Bn., M. H. G., received a telegram from Col. G. A. Lewis of Mankato, Minn., asking if he would accept a commission as captain in the 5th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard, which was then in its earliest stages of organization. This offer was accepted by wire. The commission was issued and Capt. Wakefield was authorized to enlist a company of not less than one hundred enlisted men. Recruiting offices were opened at once. Public meetings were held and during these meetings Pipestone was visited by Col. G. A. Lewis, Major W. R. Boyce of Fairmount and Capt. R. W. Bates of Mankato, all of whom spoke in the interest of the new organization.

Only men between the ages of 18 and 45 years who could pass the regular army physical examination were eligible for membership in this organization. Farmers as a rule were dissuaded from enlisting, also any man who was liable to be drafted into the United States Army or Navy before the new organization could be

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both:—1-Second Lieut. Erik J. Aslesen, 2-Erland E. Argetsinger, 3-Lester Bouman, 4-Henry Buer, 5-Rudolph Bruhn, 6-Hedon C. Bjerke, 7-Corp. William Baker, 8-Charles Beck, 9-Lester H. Bouman, 10-Harry Cronk, 11-Albert S. Doms, 12-Sgt. Arthur H. Drew, 13-Vivian A. Edwards, 14-Ezra H. Englehart, 15-Carl H. Ellertson, 16-Carl Berg, 17-Albert Everett, 18-James Frick, 19-Albert H. Frick, 20-Benjamin J. Foster, 21-B. Foster, 22-Corp. Rowland L. Heaton, 23-Dewey Hall, 24-Leonard B. Herheim, 25-Otto A. Kraff, 26-Carl A. Lohdahl, 27-George E. Lund, 28-Emory Lorenz, 29-Corp. Charles A. Lehman, 30-Joseph G. McGlashen.



Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G. Cont'd.

completed. Married men or men with dependents had to sign a written agreement stating that if called to U. S. service they would not claim exemption on account of dependents, and that they would in such case allot at least \$15.00 per month towards the support of their dependents. The chief of the Militia Bureau at Washington, D. C., was particularly emphatic about the qualifications necessary for officers and enlisted men. His communications received through the Adjutant General of Minnesota warned all concerned that it would be absolutely a waste of time to enlist men who could not qualify, and that it would also be a reflection upon the state, the adjutant general and all commissioned officers in organizations enlisting men who would fail to pass the federal inspecting officer.

The stringency of these rulings made it somewhat difficult to get the required number of men, and to counteract this it was decided to recruit a platoon of 32 enlisted men from Jasper, platoon to be under the command of Lieut. Erik J. Aslesen, who had seen service in the Philippines during the Spanish war. In addition to this, men were enlisted from nearby towns, especially Woodstock and Edgerton. All of these men were to attend drill meetings at Pipestone, except the Jasper platoon, which was to train at Jasper.

Lieut. Herbert D. Jenckes was commissioned as lieutenant in the National Guard and assigned to the Medical Corps with headquarters at Pipestone.

Fifty-six men were enlisted from the old Home Guard company. Six were unable to pass the physical test and were rejected.

Roster of Company "E"

Captain—William E. Wakefield, First Lieutenant—Sidney Robson; Second Lieutenant—Erik J. Aslesen; First Sergeant—Maxim D. Campbell; Supply Sergeant—John Gray; Mess Sergeant—Clifford D. Duffins; Duty Sergeants—George L. Argetsinger, Arthur H. Drew, Robert A. Hyde, William T. Morgan, J. Louis Rutz, Harold D. Vosburgh; Corporals—Walter L. Alexander, Earl R. Bartling (Company Clerk), William Baker, Rowland J. Heaton, Vernon T. Glenn, Ben Kalleson, Guy H. Kiel, Chas. A. Lehman, Henry J. Petersen, Samuel F. Purchas, George G. Stone; Artificer—Walter J. Mutz; Cooks—Benjamin L. Foster, Ralph Cecil Roberts; Buglers—Vernon J. Telford, Arthur R. Stillwell; First Class Privates—Elmer H. Argetsinger, Wesley Aldrich, Oscar E. Ashton, Carl F. Berg, Harry O. Cronk, Charles Dealy, Elmer F. Fields, August C. Franz, Harry A. Gano, Frank L. Hargrove, Joseph S. Harmon, David E. Jones, Joseph H. Keyes, Leon B. Smith, David M. Spark, Frank H. Timm, Walter F. Veach, Earl E. Wakefield, George W. Winters; Privates—Emery A. Adams, Albert H. Aasen, Herbert Allen, Lester H. Bannan, John Baker, Erland E. Argetsinger, Charles J. Beck, Elmer Benson, Hedor C. Bjerke, George J. Beck, Rudolph C. P. Bruhn, Clinton C. Buell, Joseph Chapman, Burr T. Cotton, Floyd Cowing, Albert S. Doms, Andrew Everson, Albert S. Everett, Carl H. Ellertson, Vivian A. Edwards, Ezra H. Englehart, Edward Even, Albert H. Frick, Alfred E. Fulwiler, Walter C. Frocke, James A. Frick, Fred A. Gutz, Albert Hickman, Dewey Hall, Leonard B. Herheim, John Jordan, Otto A. Kraff, Geo. E. Lund, Ralph J. Linewall, Carl A. Lordahl, Emory E. Lorenz, Charles H. Maynard, Frank T. Mann, Chris. J. Munro, Howard J. McCallum, Joseph G. McGlashen, Charles S. Miller, George Molme, Wyeth T. Nelson, Arthur H. Nelson, James M. O'Niell, Alfred O. Oihus, J. Wilbur Prentice, Lester C. Patterson, Everett A. Peterson, Leonard C. Quinn, Edward L. Reader, Edward Rae, Soren C. Roenestol, John W. Ryan, Ervin Seeman, Clarence W. Rokes, Windsor A. Straw, Earl H. Seeman, Nels S. Skarhaug, Henry S. Stordahl, Harold B. Stotts, Ray C. Stevens, Edwin L. Strecker, Harry P. Thompson, Jacob Van de Hof. Men who were later transferred to other military organizations in the United States service were: Pvt. Melvin A. Eggen, Pvt. Arthur C. Hermanson, Pvt. Leonard O. Lund, Corp. Burdette L. Main, Pvt. Forrest P. Nason, Pvt. Donald J. Sinclair, Pvt. Harold L. Tibbetts. Corp. Harry Holman died at his home in Jasper, of Spanish Influenza.

Order of photographs on opposite page of men who served in either the Home or National Guard or both: 1—George Molme, 2—Charles Miller, 3—Wyeth Nelson, 4—Henry A. Nelson, 5—Alfred Oihus, 6—Lester C. Patterson, 7—Everett A. Peterson, 8—Corp. Samuel F. Purchas, 9—Ben Rallsen, 10—Clarence Rokes, 11—C. W. Rokes, 12—Nels Skarhaug, 13—L. H. Seeman, 14—Harold B. Stotts, 15—Henry S. Stordahl, 16—Donald J. Sinclair, 17—Earl Seeman, 18—Claude J. Smith, 19—Corp. Pearle H. Smith, 20—Harry P. Thompson, 21—Sgt. John Telford, 22—Charles Telford, 23—Bugler Vernon Telford, 24—Corp. Martin S. Torisdahl, 25—Jacob Van de Hof, 26—Walter Veach, 27—Sgt. Harold D. Vosburgh, 28—George Winters, 29—Ervin J. Wilkins, 30—Dell Yankoski.



Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G.—Cont'd.

Lieut. Sidney Robson of the old Home Guard company was commissioned first lieutenant and Erik J. Aslesen of Jasper, second lieutenant, on August 1st, 1918. On September 1st enlistments of those who had passed the physical test totaled 114 and all men who had not been previously mustered were inspected, accepted and mustered into service at Camp Tyler, September 1st, 1918, by Col. C. A. Lewis. This completed the organization of E company, but a few men coming from the Home Guard were over 45 years of age. They were accepted under the impression they would be accepted by the Militia Bureau as re-enlistments. There were also a few men who lacked a few days of being 18 years of age, who were later on ruled ineligible for service by the federal authorities. However, the armistice came along on November 11th, 1918. The men of E company enlisted only for the reason that the first draft had been exhausted and it began to look as if Uncle Sam would need every available man. They were mostly business men—men almost without exception who had dependent families. They were exempted in all previous drafts and the most of them would undoubtedly have been exempted in any draft, but they wished to do their part regardless of these things. Their only way into Uncle Sam's army was through the National Guard, and so they enlisted in the National Guard, but the war was over. They knew they were not the class of men Uncle Sam wants in his army in times of peace. They did not relish the idea of parading the streets of Pipestone when the boys began to come home from the Argonne, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry and various other places of that kind. The incentive to drill was gone. There would be no chance for active service, so they said, "Let's quit." They presented a petition to their captain asking that he use his influence to have the company mustered out, and Special Order 153, which follows, came as a result.

State of Minnesota—Adjutant General's Office

Special Order No. 153.

St. Paul, Nov. 18, 1918.

1. Upon the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, N. G., Company "E," Pipestone, Fifth Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, N. G., is hereby mustered out, and the officers and enlisted men thereof honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

By command of the Governor,

W. F. RHINOW, the Adjutant General

Official: WILLIAM GARIS, Major, Chief of Staff.

On August 22 orders were received by Capt. Wakefield to mobilize all of the National Guard men who had seen service in the old Home Guard, also all the remaining Home Guard men, and report at once to the Mayor of Tyler, Minn., this town having nearly been wiped out of existence by a tornado the evening of August 21st, 1918.

The emergency alarm was sounded at 9 A. M. Capt. Wakefield with Lieut. Robson and 48 men were on their way in automobiles by 10:15 A. M., arriving at Tyler at 11:30 A. M. Supply Sergeant John Gray, with twenty men, trucks and provisions followed, arriving in the afternoon. The number of men in this expedition was 20 enlisted men from A company, 5th Bn., M. H. G., 49 men and two commissioned officers from E company 5th Regiment, Minnesota Infantry, National Guard.

Later in the day a part of E company came into Tyler from Worthington, Minn. These three companies, the total strength of all three being about 125 men, saw four days of very strenuous work, the men walking post, digging over the ruins for the dead, repairing water mains, telephone, telegraph and electric light wires, and performing other duties too numerous to mention. They were about tired out when relieved by A company from Mankato, Machine Gun company from Mankato, B company from St. Peter, and D company from Morris, and a company of U. S. Engineers from Brookings, S. D.

On the 24th most of the tornado victims were buried. There was just one big community funeral. E company, led by the 5th Regiment band, acted as escort, which was followed by twenty-one caskets, all of which were nearly buried in flowers, 147 men in uniform acting as pall bearers. These, in turn, were followed by an almost endless stream of automobiles carrying relatives and friends of the deceased. The rear of the procession being one automobile containing a captain and four lieutenants, representing the post.

This funeral column, passing slowly through the ruins of Tyler, was one of the saddest and most impressive sights that the people in this vicinity have ever seen.

The next day, what had once been the prosperous little town of Tyler, was thrown open to the public. The Pipestone companies, also E company from Worthington, were detailed to stand guard and keep both foot traffic and automobiles moving. During the day nearly one hundred thousand people viewed the ruins, but there was not an accident of any kind. At 6 P. M. both the Pipestone companies and the Worthington company were relieved and sent to their home stations.

Co. E, Fifth Regiment, Minn. Inf., N. G. Cont'd.

Col. G. A. Lewis had arrived at Tyler the evening of August 22nd. He was accompanied by Brig. Gen. W. F. Rhinow, who placed Col. Lewis in command of the post. On August 24th Capt. Wakenfeld was assigned to General Rhinow's staff in charge of relief work, his duty being to secure men and equipment to clean up the wreckage and make the town safe and sanitary. Lieut. Robson was placed in command of the Pipestone companies.

On September 1st all of E company and also A company were ordered to report at Tyler for review and inspection by Col. Lewis and staff. There were 20 men in line from A company and 114 men from E company, all of whom participated in the battalion parade and review.

E company was formally mustered into the 5th regiment as a unit. Capt. Wakenfeld was placed in command and the company ordered back to Pipestone. The captain was complimented by both the adjutant general and colonel in person upon the soldierly appearance and discipline of E company. The company was commended for its good work and sent on its way home rejoicing. And so ends the story of E company. There were many pathetic and heart-breaking scenes in desolate and grief-stricken Tyler, but there were also many comical and interesting things which I have neither time, space nor inclination to tell, but I am very sure the result of these experiences will be a friendship between each and every one of the former members of E company that will live as long as life itself. So far I have tried to make the story absolutely impersonal, but I cannot close without saying these men were men of whom anyone or any community could feel proud of. As their captain I feel that I learned to know them and that I am competent to judge. They were not veterans of the World War. They were not even transferred to active duty in the United States service. They neither take nor ask credit for the things they did not do, but when they subscribed to the National Guard obligation they surrendered themselves to the service of the United States and to the State of Minnesota. They waived exemption on account of dependents or anything else, for that matter. In fact, they burned all the bridges behind them. There could be no retreat and the fact that the United States did not see fit to use them is no fault of these men.

They were well drilled, well disciplined and did efficiently the things they were asked to do. The credit for all which is due to no one or to any cause except the spirit and enthusiasm of the men themselves.



John Baker, Albert Doss, J. A. Follwiler, Harry A. G., Harry Peters, W. F. Rhinow, J. L. Stricker, Frank Timm, Ben. F. Gschell, Earl F. Wakenfeld.



Following the greatest war in all history and America's participation therein, comes as a natural occurrence, the organization of The American Legion, an association of World War veterans, embodying the ideals of the highest type of American citizenship. With these men of high conceptions who were willing to sacrifice their lives on the fields of Flanders, the American public is well content to rest its future security of government, and the onward and upward march of progress.

At the time this volume was published, November, 1919, three Posts had been organized in Pipestone County. They were Albert Michael Post 6, Pipestone, charter for which was issued May 30, 1919; Kenneth F. Kingsley Post No. 42, Edgerton, and Oscar Iverson Post No. 133, at Jasper, each Post being named after the first soldier in that vicinity killed in the service. Following are the officers of the charter member organizations:

Albert Michael Post, No. 6

Pipestone, Minnesota



GEORGE P. GURLEY,
Commander



A. E. ENERSON
Vice-Commander



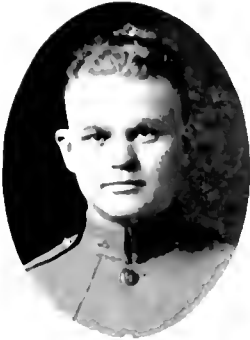
HARRY N. DEMARAY
Adjutant



JAMES CARSON
Finance Officer

Kenneth F. Kingsley Post, No. 42

Edgerton, Minnesota



Clifford Peterson
Commander.



L. F. Meacham
Vice Commander.



Lawrence Dalthorp
Adjutant.



Milo Brooks
Finance Officer.

Oscar Iverson Post, No. 133

Jasper, Minnesota



Stanley Hull
Commander.



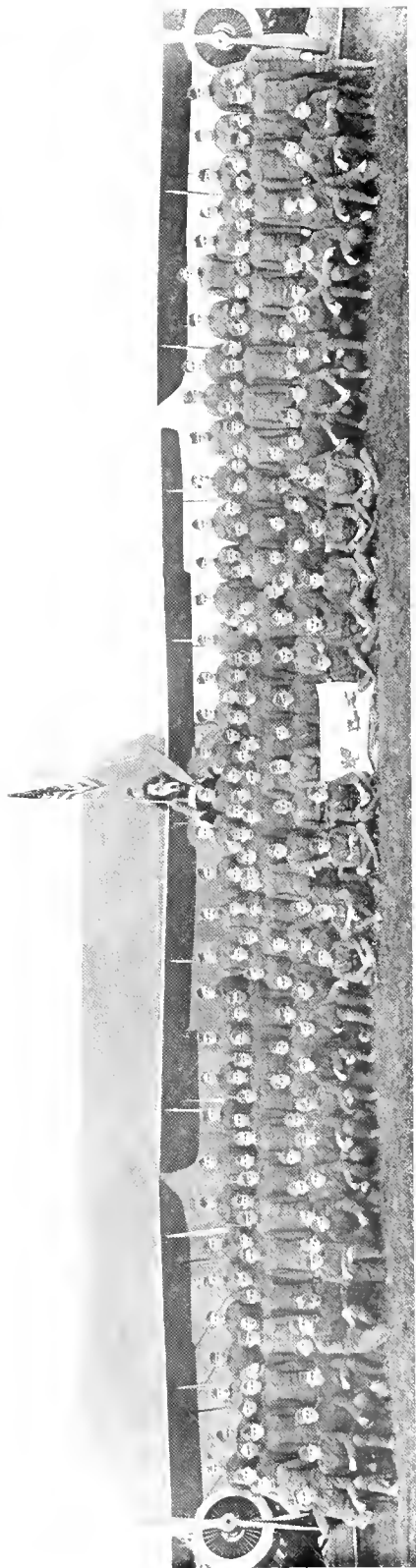
James P. Lund
Vice Commander.



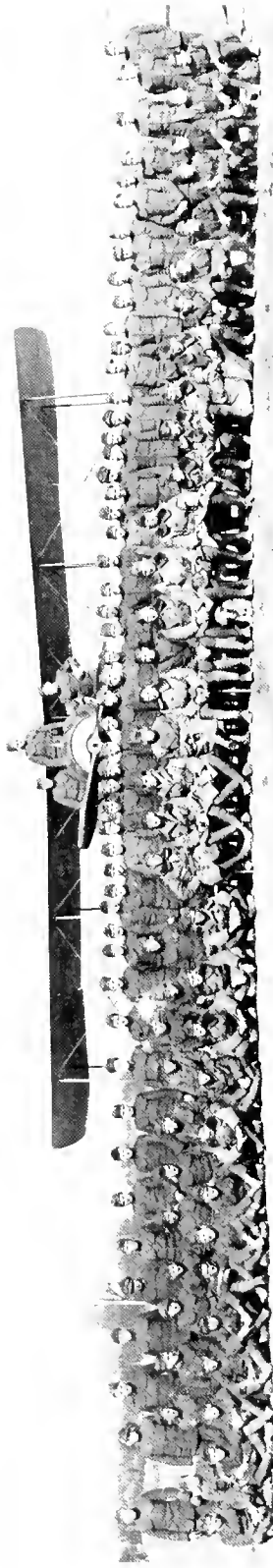
Harry W. Stearns
Adjutant.



Leonard A. Peterson
Finance Officer.



91ST AERO SERVICE SQUADRON—1ST ARMY OBSERVATION GROUP—AMERICAN E. F.





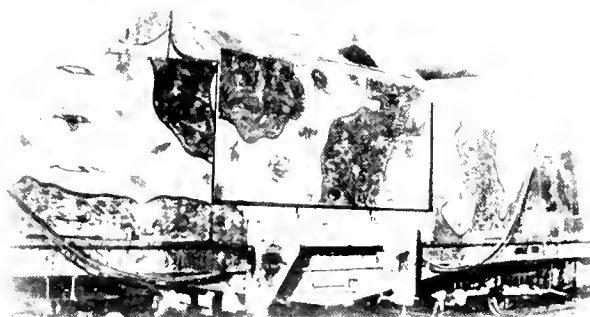
VIEW OF DEAD IN TRENCH



ASHES TO ASHES - DUST TO DUST



THE FIRST AMERICAN GRAVES IN FRANCE.



CAMOUFLAGED MOUNTED CANNON.



1ST CAVALRY DIVISION
MOVING FORWARD



VIEW OF GRAND PRI FROM FORT ABOVE CITY



EVERYONE IN THESE OLD WORLD TOWNS USES THE VILLAGE WASH TROUGH
IN WHICH TO DO THE FAMILY WASHING.



THE EUROPEAN IDEA OF CONSERVATION OF SPACE AND ENERGY—BUILDING THE
HOUSE AND BARN TOGETHER.



YAKA SOUTH OF CHANG-THERY, TIBET (1902)



GERMAN MACHINE GUN NESTS.



THERE WAS MUCH TO BE SEEN OF A



THE SHIP'S DECK



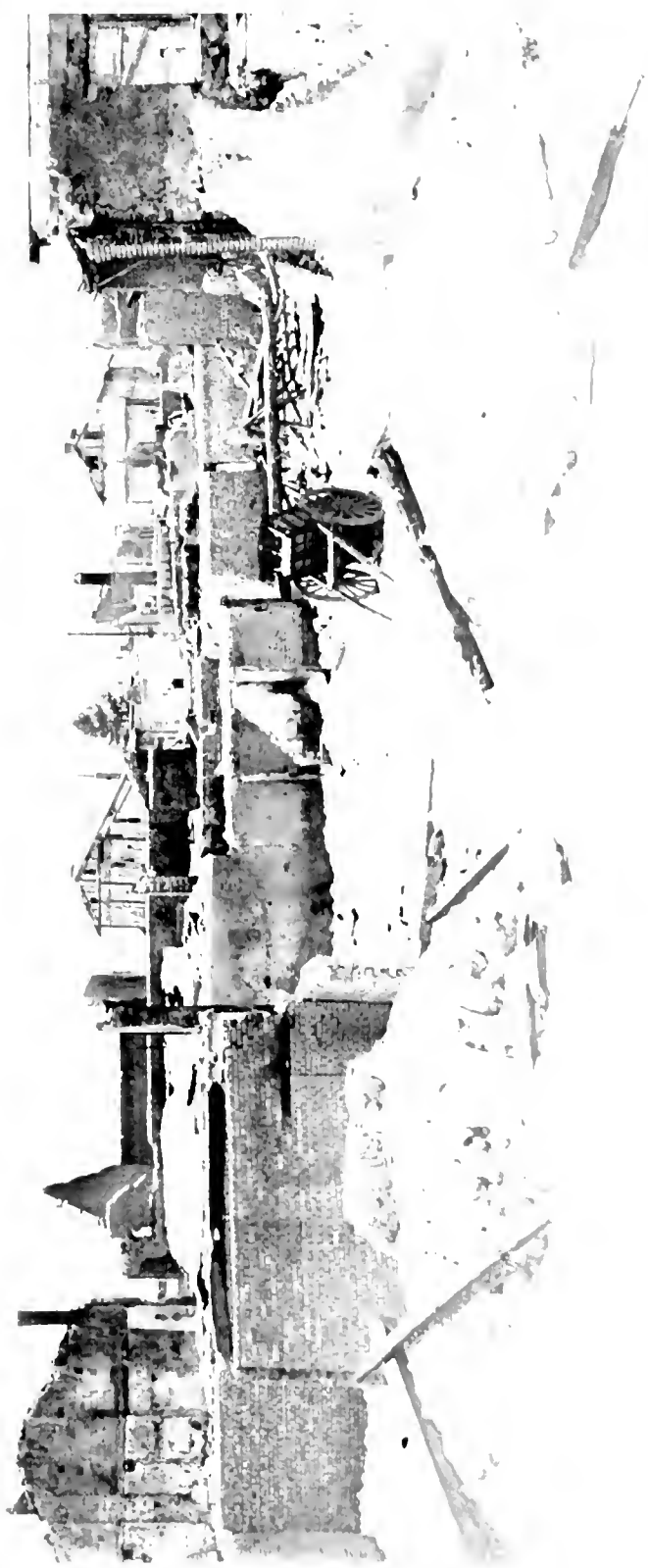
PARUSING THE DECK



THE SHIP'S DECK



GERMAN DUG-OUTS ON THE SOMME FRONT
GERMAN STAFF HEADQUARTERS



RUINS OF GIVRY



BANTHEVILLE AFTER HEAVY SHELL FIRE



GOING UP!



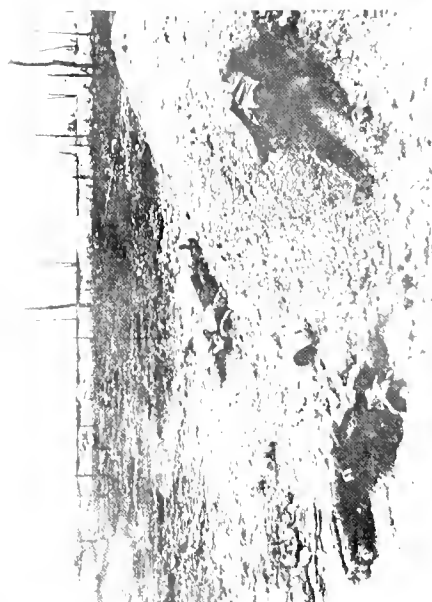
GENERAL PERSHING REVIEWING TROOPS.



NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD AND CROSS ROADS



VIEW FROM SOUTH OF GRAY CREEK ARM



A FEW VIEWS TAKEN HERE AND THERE

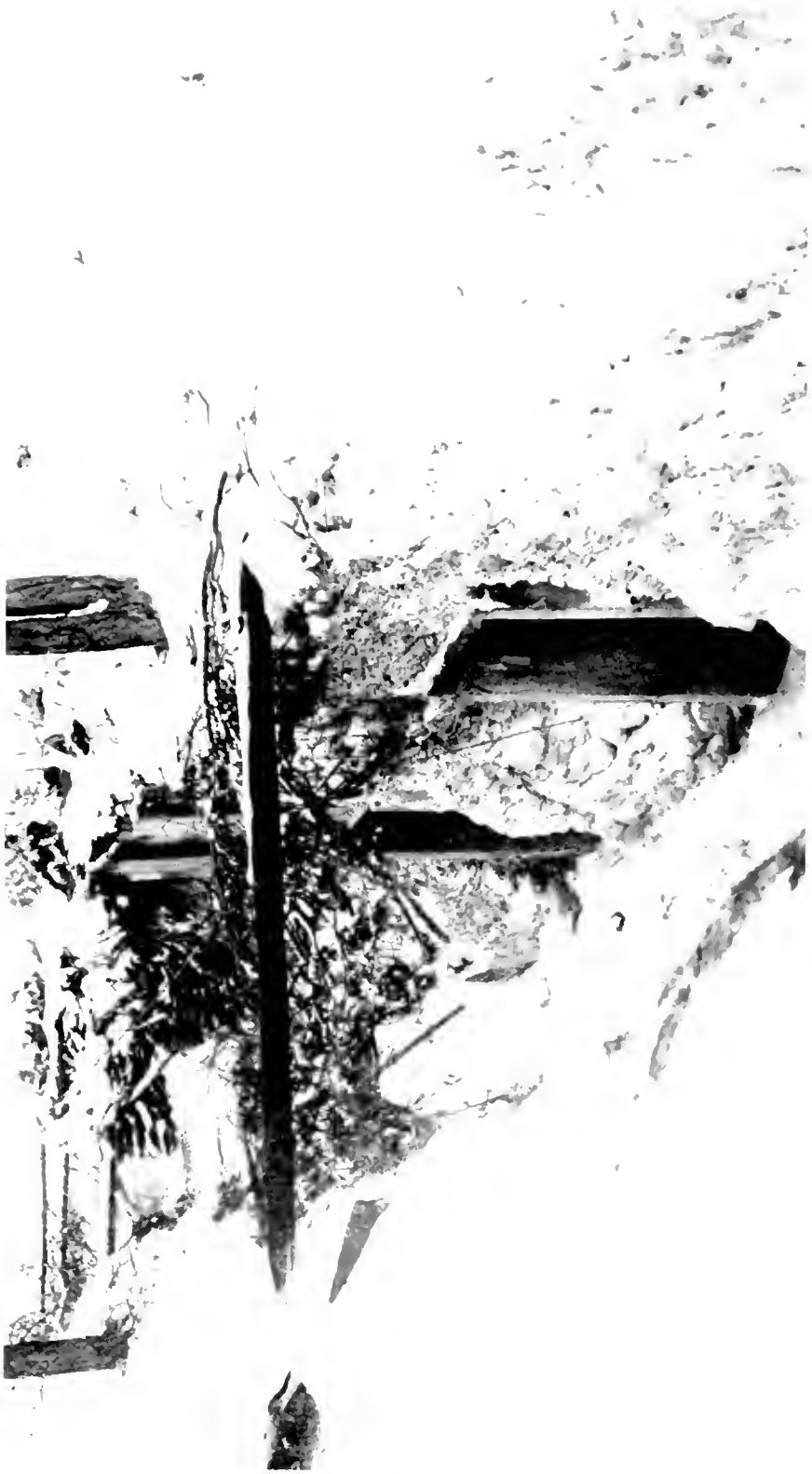




View from the hill at the top of the hill



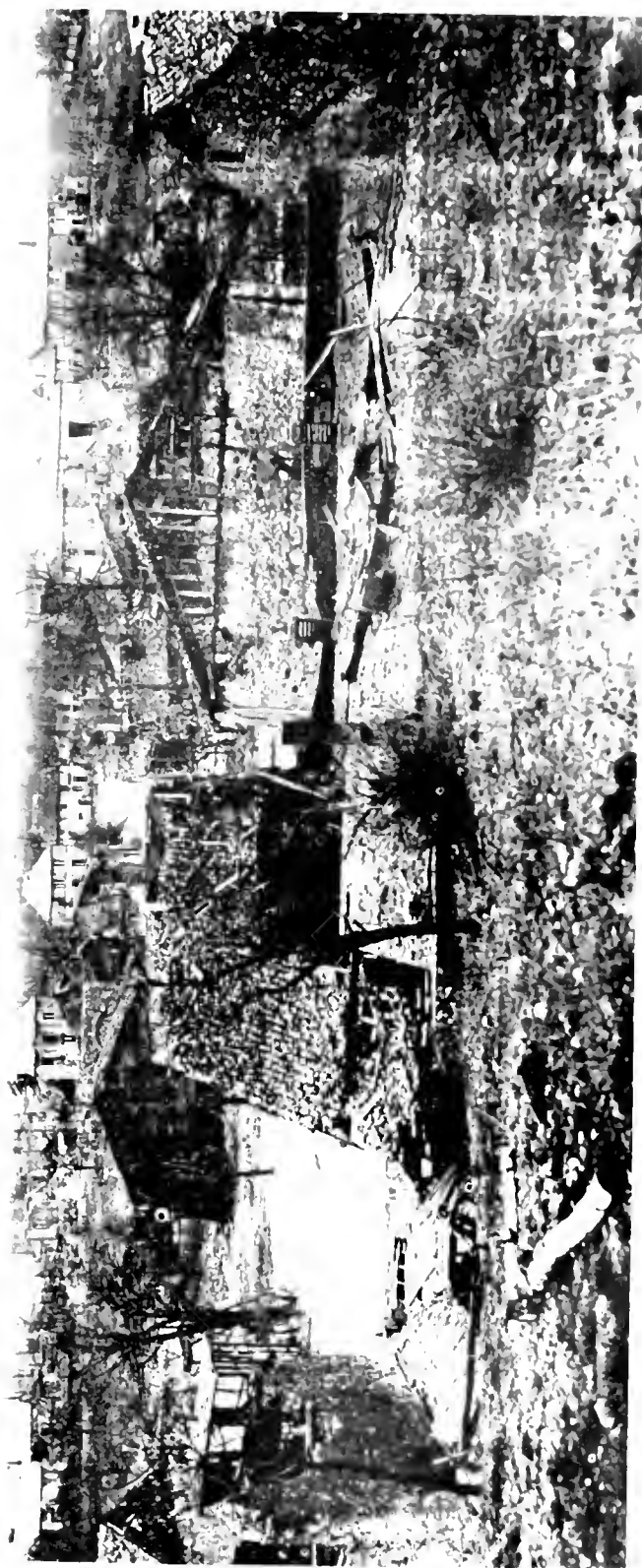
ANOTHER AIRPLANE VIEW OF THE RUINS OF VAUCLUSE. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JANUARY 7, 1918.



142 INFANTRY IN WINTER QUARTERS AT ST. ETIENNE



AIRPLANE VIEW OF AUCX AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY



RUINS OF LANDRIEST GROUP



THIS PICTURE OF NO PARTICULAR INTEREST - ONLY A SNOW SCENE. WEST END OF LOCK IN ARDENNES CANAL



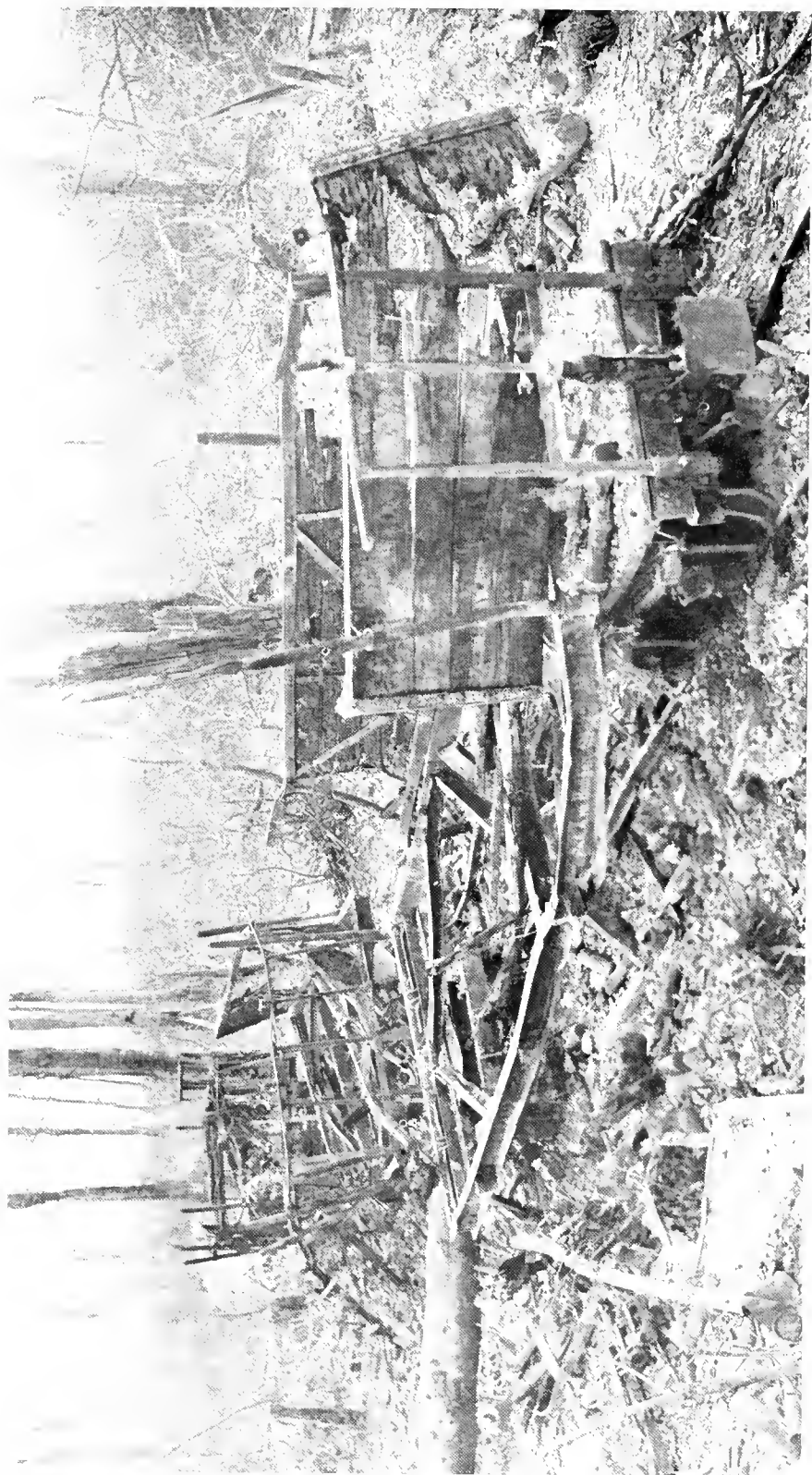
FOREST AFTER BOMBARDMENT



CHRISTMAS DINNER



AN ITALIAN RUIN



WHAT REMAINED OF A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN AFTER ITS EXPLOSION.



AIRPLANE VIEW OF AERONAUTIC SCHOOL, SEPTEMBER 1941
P. 4000000, 1000000, 1000000



ON THE BEACH AT VERSAILLES, FRANCE.



IN LITTLE OL' NEW YORK.



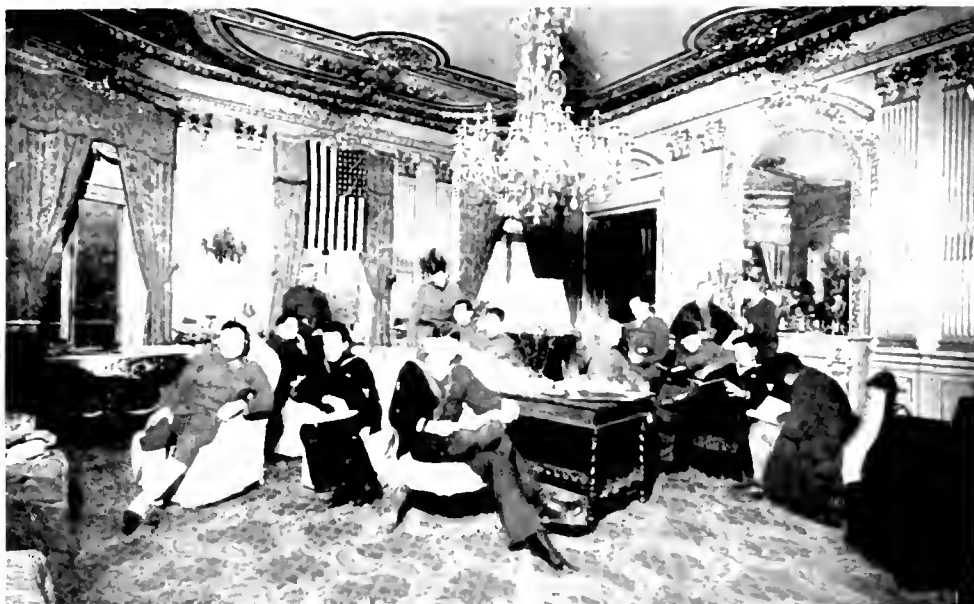
VERSAILLES, FRANCE — LOOKING WEST
FROM FRONT OF PALACE TO THE
FOUNTAINS AND LAKE.



ARREPLAGE VIEW OF THE CHOCOLATE ARGONNE IRON



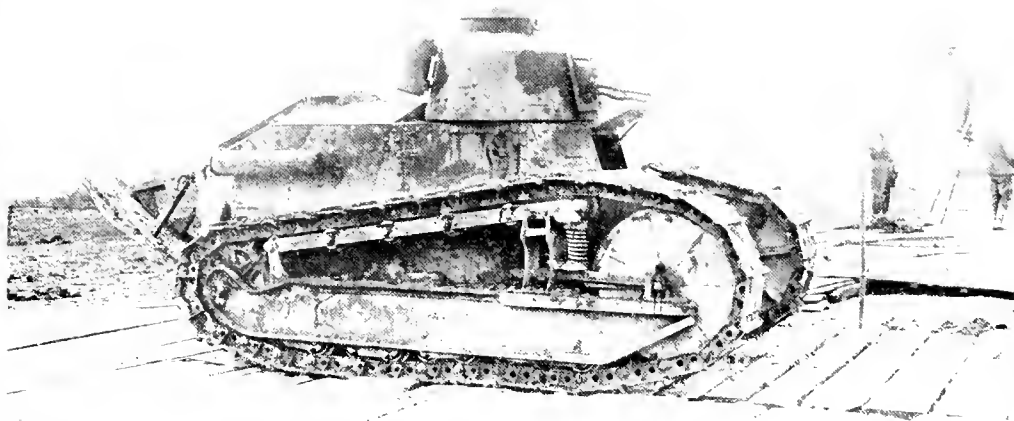
MACHINE GUN NEST ON EDGE OF BOIS DORMONT.



READING ROOM AT Y. M. C. A. CLUB HOUSE IN PARIS



SAILORS FEEDING THE SACRED PIGEONS IN ITALY.



THE WHIPPET TANK



RUINED VILLAGE IN THE ARGONNE



GRAND PRE LOOKING EAST FROM THE TOP OF THE CATHEDRAL.



CARCASS OF HORSE WHICH WAS BLOWN INTO TREE
BY EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL.



MOTORIZED APPARATUS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.



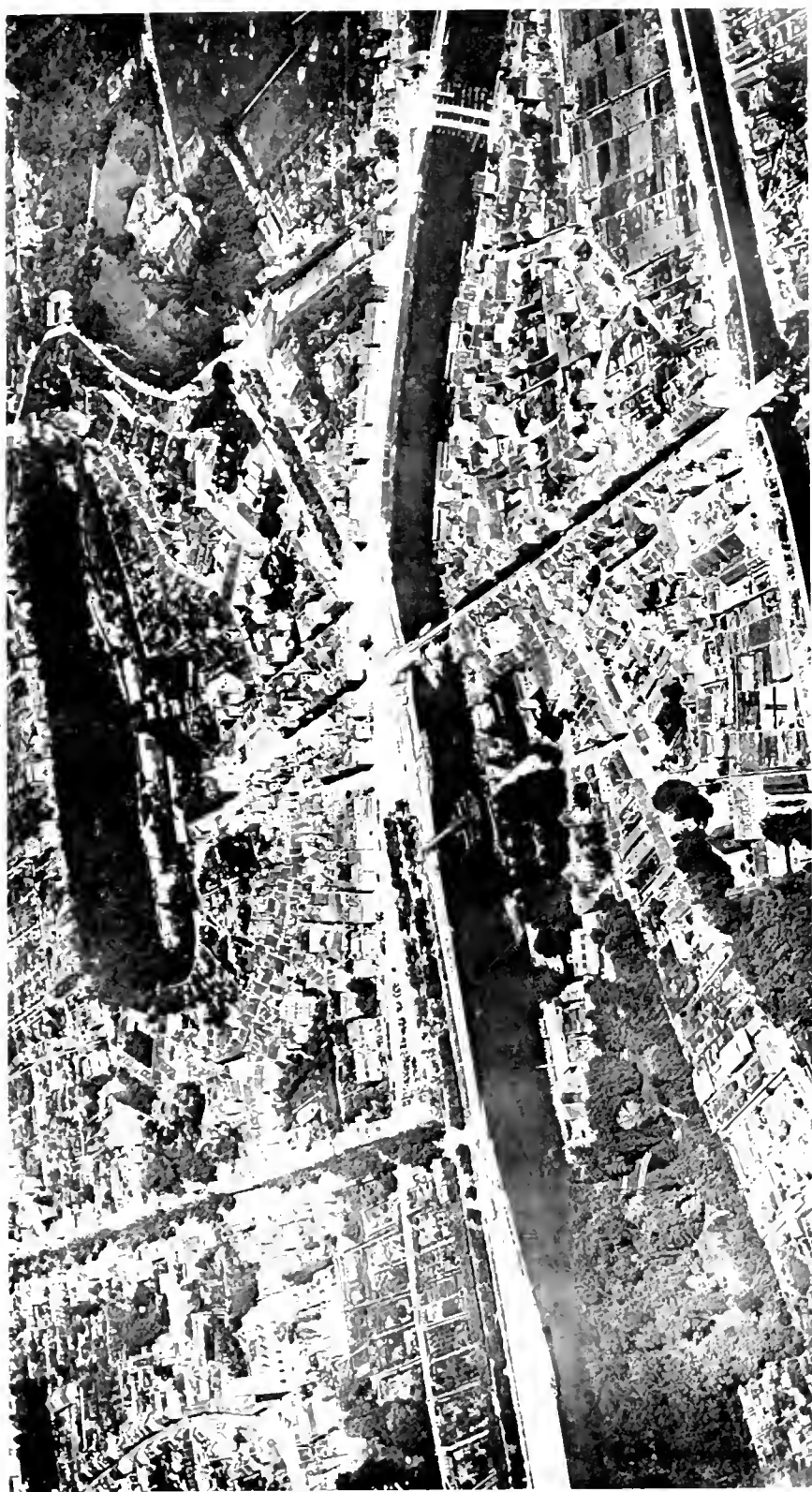
THE MOTORIZED HEAVY ARTILLERY DID ITS PART IN HELPING WIN THE WAR



AMERICAN AND FRENCH OFFICERS BEING DECORATED WITH CROIX DE GUERRE



LINE HELD BY 114TH INFANTRY IN BOIS DORMONT. SHEL HOLE IN FOREGROUND



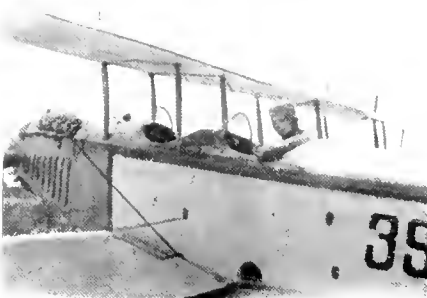
VIEW OF AHW - CHADAI - TELI RRY



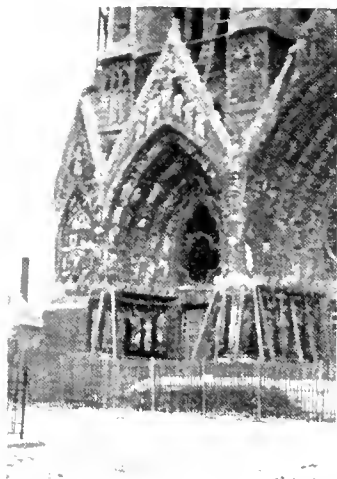
ONLY A PORT HOLE AND ITS VIEW.



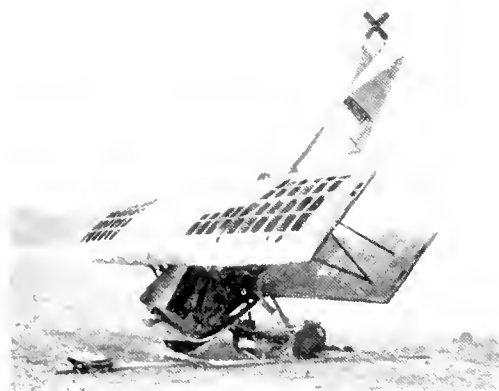
THE LAST AND THE FIRST GLIMPSE
OF HOME.



UP IN THE SKY SO BLUE.



SUPPORTS TO RUINS AT RHEIMS
CATHEDRAL.



A HEAD FIRST DIVE.



SOCAV AFTER THE FIRE - EVERETT



2ND BATTERY, 113TH INFANTRY, IN MOLLEVILLE BOIS, CONCEALED FROM AIRPLANE
DETECTION BY OVERHANGING NETWORK.

WAR CHRONOLOGY

Chief Events from Beginning to the Signing of the Armistice 1914-1918

1914

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
 July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
 July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
 July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
 Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxembourg.
 Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
 Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
 Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
 Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
 Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
 Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
 Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
 Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
 Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
 Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
 Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
 Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
 Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
 —Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
 —Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
 Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
 Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
 —Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
 Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
 Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
 Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
 Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
 Sept. 11—An Austrian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
 Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
 Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
 Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
 Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
 Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
 Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.

Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British—German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
 Oct. 21—The sale of absinthe forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
 Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
 Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
 Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
 Nov. 3—German naval raid into French waters.
 Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
 Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
 Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
 Nov. 10—German cruiser Hinden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
 Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
 Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
 Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
 —South African rebellion collapses.
 Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
 Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
 Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
 Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
 Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
 Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
 Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
 Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
 Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
 Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.
 Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
 Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
 Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
 Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
 Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
 Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.
 March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
 March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
 March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
 March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).

- April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
- April 8—Steamer *Harpalyce*, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
- April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
- April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
- April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- April 28—American vessel *Cushing* attacked by German aeroplane.
- April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
- May 1—American steamship *Gulllight* sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. *Lusitania* sails at 12:20 noon.
- May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
- May 7—Cunard Line steamship *Lusitania* sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
- May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
- May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassée).
- May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of *Lusitania*.
- May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
- May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the *Lusitania*.
- May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
- May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
- American steamship *Nebraskan* attacked by submarine.
- May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
- June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the *Gulllight* and *Cushing*.
- June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
- June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
- June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
- United States sends second note on *Lusitania* case.
- June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
- July 2—Naval action between Russian and German war-ships in the Baltic.
- July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
- July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on *Nebraskan* and expresses regret.
- Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
- July 21—Third American note on *Lusitania* case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
- July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Lvigorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorgiewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
- July 25—American steamship *Leclanaw* sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
- Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
- Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
- Aug. 19—White Star liner *Arabic* sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
- Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
- Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to *Arabic*. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
- Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
- Sept. 4—Allan liner *Hesperian* sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
- Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the *Arabic*.
- Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
- Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to *Arabic*.
- Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
- Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
- Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
- Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
- Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
- Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of *Arabic* and is prepared to pay indemnities.
- Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
- Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
- Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the *Arabic* case.
- Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
- Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
- Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
- Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipck (Montenegro).
- Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
- Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
- Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
- Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
- Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Sulya Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
- Dec. 20—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
- Dec. 30—British passenger steamer *Persia* sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916

- Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
- Jan. 13—Fall of Cetinje, capital of Montenegro.
- Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the Allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
- Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
- Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
- Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
- Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the *Lusitania* affair.
- Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
- Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
- Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
- Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).

- March 8 German Ambassador communicates in a random regarding U-boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
- March 8 Germany declares war on Portugal.
- March 19 Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
- March 24 French steamer *Sussex* torpedoed (without warning); about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
- March 25 Department of State issues memorandum regarding armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
- March 27-29 United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 10 German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of *Sussex* and other vessels.
- April 17 Russians capture Trebizond.
- April 18 United States declares what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
- April 19 President addressed Congress in relations with Germany.
- April 24-May 1 Insurrection in Ireland.
- April 29 Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut el Amara.
- May 4 Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the *Sussex* and in the main meets demands of the United States.
- May 8 United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfillment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
- May 16-June 3-Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
- May 19 Russians join British on the Tigris.
- May 24 Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
- May 27 President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
- May 31-Naval battle off Jutland.
- June 4-30 Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. Czernowitz taken (June 17); all Bukovina overrun.
- June 5 Lord Kitchener drowned.
- June 21 United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of *Patroler*, an American vessel.
- July 1-Nov. Battle of the Somme. Cambes taken (Sept. 20). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
- Aug. 6-Sept. New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
- Aug. 27 Italy declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 27-Jan. 15 Rumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed at Ialova (Bucharest). Dec. 6 Dobruja conquered Jan. 2, 1916 in captured Jan. 8.
- Sept. 7 Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
- Oct. 8 German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer *Stephano*.
- Oct. 28 British steamer *Marina* sunk without warning (no Americans lost).
- Nov. 6 British liner *Arcturion* torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
- Nov. 29 United States protests against Belgian deportations.
- Dec. 5-6-Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
- Dec. 12 German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
- Dec. 14 British liner *Arcturion* sunk in Russian sink in Mediterranean (500 killed, 17 Americans lost).
- Dec. 20 President Wilson's message dated Dec. 18: "German replies to the United States' reply of Jan. 10 and demands reparation in indemnities."

1917

- Jan. 10-11 Allied Governments agree to issue of new regulations to state from Belgium (induced).
- Jan. 11-Senators read German notes on views of fulfillment of war.
- Jan. 13 Great Britain's reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Refuses suggestion to preserve peace.
- Jan. 22 President Wilson's address to Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary to win peace.
- Jan. 31 Germany's charges increased of infamous warfare re-sharpened.
- Feb. 3 United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstein dismissed.
- Feb. 12 United States ordered to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
- Feb. 18 Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
- Feb. 24 Kut el Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
- Feb. 26 President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
- Feb. 28 "Zimmerman note" revealed.
- March 4 Americans find the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front. British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
- March 11 Baghdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
- March 11-15 Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvov and M. Milyukoff.
- March 12 United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
- March 17-19 Retreat of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
- March 22 United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
- March 26-11 United States refused the proposal of Germany to re-interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
- March 27 Minister Buel Whirlack and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
- April 2 President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
- April 6 United States declares war on Germany.
- April 8 Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
- April 9-May 14 Battle of Arras in Battle of France. April 10-11 April 14.
- April 16-May 6 French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
- April 20 Further successes and terms with United States.
- May 4 American soldiers became over-tired with British New Zealanders.
- May 25-Sept. 15 Great Italian offensive on Italian front (also Plateau of Gemona) (May 25-July 9). Mont. Santeramo (Aug. 24). Monte San Giacomo (Sept. 14).
- May 15 Gen. Pétain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French forces.
- May 17 Russian Provisional Government constituted Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
- May 18 President Wilson signs Selective Service Act

- June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
- June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
- June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
- June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
- June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan (\$2,000,000,000 offered; \$3,035,226,850 subscribed).
- June 26—First American troops reach France.
- June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
- July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
- July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
- July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
- July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
- July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
- July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
- Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
- Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
- Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
- Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
- Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
- Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
- Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurious versenkt") revealed by United States.
- Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'état of Gen. Korniloff.
- Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
- Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
- Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
- Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
- Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Mahan-on Fort.
- Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
- Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed (\$3,000,000,000 offered; \$4,617,532,300 subscribed).
- Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
- Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
- Nov. 3—First clash of Americans with German soldiers.
- Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
- Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
- Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.
- Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
- Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
- Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
- Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
- Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
- Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
- Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
- Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
- German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
- Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviks gaining control of city.
- Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
- Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
- Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
- Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
- Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
- Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
- Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
- Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
- United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
- Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
- Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
- Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrosity of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
- Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
- Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
- Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
- At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
- Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
- Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarraill as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
- Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago sector but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Salbella.
- British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
- Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
- France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.

Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
 —Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John Jellicoe.
 Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
 Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
 Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
 —Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
 —In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,000 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
 —British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors; also sunk.
 Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary *Osmaili* sunk by a mine.
 —British Food Controller, Baron Rhondia, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

1918

Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
 —Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venetice.
 —Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
 —Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Estonia and Lithuania.
 —Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
 —Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
 Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
 Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
 Jan. 7—In immunity at Kiel, German naval base submarine crews kill 58 of their officers.
 —British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
 —Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
 —British War Office states captures and losses during 1917: captures, prisoners on all fronts, 111,544; guns, 784; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
 Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
 Jan. 9—British destroyer *Raceon* strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
 —British hospital ship *Rewa* torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
 —British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,214; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
 Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
 —United States steamship *Nympha* sinks a German submarine.
 Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storerooms and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
 —French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
 —Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
 Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.
 —Germans bombard Ypres, Belgium, 2 days.
 —Attempt is made to sink British liner *Proctor* at Lemne.
 Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Deputies reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to declare war or peace.
 —Premier Lloyd George addresses British Union Conference, declares "We must either win or go under."
 Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces action in action at entrance to Dardanelles. Turkish ships at Mudulla, formerly the German *Breslau*, 1,000 tons, and the *Sultan Yavuz Selim*, formerly German, 1,000 tons, the British losing monitor *Raglan* and smaller ship *M28*; British loss 178 men; Turks, 198.
 —Second bombardment by Allied naval forces.
 Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtrai, Roulers and Rumbach, and flying into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnayville.
 —Armed boarding steamer *Louise* sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
 —Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
 —Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shchegoff and Prof. E. E. Kokoskine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
 —Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 100,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
 —Gen. Sotclair Borovoyev, Slav, succeeds Adolphe Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
 Jan. 22—Baron Rhondia, British Food Controller, declares Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
 Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nimport, but are expelled in counter attack.
 Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Phave River westward to Monte Spioncchia.
 —British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Lecloughem, Belgium, and at Dami, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbiffig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
 Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
 —In address to Foreign Affairs Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
 Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
 —Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
 —Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
 —Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
 Jan. 27—Commander *Andania* torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
 Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col del Rosso and Col d'Elelele, and 1,500 prisoners.
 —The Irish steamship *Cork* sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
 —Roumians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
 —French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).
 Jan. 29—Lithuans break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,000 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
 —Allied aviators attack Zebrugg.
 —German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.
 Jan. 30—British line advances near Amari in Palestine.

- Jan. 30—Armed escort vessel *Mechanician* torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
- Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
- Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (680,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
- London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
- Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
- British penetrate Mukhuirs in Palestine.
- Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
- Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Rumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviks seize Rumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
- Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
- Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
- Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroovic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviks take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taurida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
- Feb. 5—United States steamer *Alamance* torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
- Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
- United States transport *Tuscania* torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
- That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
- Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
- "Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
- Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Rumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Rumanian Cabinet resigns.
- Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Molta di Livenza.
- Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer *Gralda* Jan. 26.
- Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
- Swedish steamship *Fridland*, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
- Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviks at Sarny. M. Holubovitch named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviks fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
- Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship *Sebastian* and Italian steamship *Duca di Genova* torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
- Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
- Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
- Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
- The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
- French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
- Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
- Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- Sinking of Spanish ship *Ceferino* announced.
- The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,000 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
- Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,000 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
- The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
- Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinte, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchere sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.
- Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
- A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
- Germany renews war on Russia.
- Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviks defeat Ukrainians.
- Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
- A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
- Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
- German aviators attack Dover, England and Dunkirk, France.
- Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
- Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviks; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
- The Bolsheviks pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
- Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
- Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Åland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
- Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During the same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
- Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
- London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Estonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.

- Mar. 11—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
- German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
 - In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
 - French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
 - In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
- March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
- In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
 - Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
 - German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
 - London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
 - British air raid on Colditz, Germany, kills 50.
- March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
- Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
 - London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
 - British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
 - Kiehlhofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
 - German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
 - German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
 - Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
- March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
- David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
 - Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).
 - Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
- March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.
- Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
- March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
- March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.
- British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria.
- March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
- Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
- March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 38 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting: in January, 292 planes; in February, 270; in 17 days of March, 278.
- United States Expeditionary Force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
 - United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
 - Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
- March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10:30, etc.
- French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reimsand, in Souain sector.
 - United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
 - Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
 - British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
 - Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
 - Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
- March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Lunerville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elwasallebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
- March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
- Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
 - Brussels fined \$500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
 - German Reichstag adopts war credit of \$3,750,000,000.
- March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierce second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Mocuyres.
- British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.
 - Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claims capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
 - British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
 - Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
 - Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.

- Mar. 20.—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
- March 21—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Channy and Ham, in Forest of St. Gobain.
- Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
 - British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
 - Dutchers report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noerland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
- March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
- March 25—The Germans (L. Bapenne, N. de Guiscard, Bieleux, Bayeux and Eyalon)—The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retreating; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns.
- United States artillery shell St. Bausant and billers north of Boquett, opposite Toul sector, with gas.
 - London announces United States steamship Chattra Lochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris continues. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
- March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Baiche and Belleux; Flanders taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richcourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richcourt, Biefvillers, Greyvillers, Hales and Miranmont, crossing the Aisne River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,847; wounded, 766; captured, 22; missing, 37.
- March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
- Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
 - The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert. British recapture Montmorency and Chipilly, and advance line to Provant; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
 - Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
 - British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,000 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
- March 28—Heavy fighting along 55 mile front from the southwest of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courmancie, Ne-le-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Perrepoint.
- British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7, and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
 - French airmen (25th-28th) drop 48 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
 - Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
- A spirit of polo in Montreal.
 - Quebec is attacked by a cyclone.
- March 29—The French Gen. de Lamoignon is promoted to Commander in Chief of the Western Front (British, French, American and Portuguese).
- Ninth day of "Big Drive," with British troops pressed back to a line run by Marchove and Denain; Franco-British line along Ayre, and in front of Neuill. Merieres, Marchove and Hamel.
- Germans claim to have taken 50,000 prisoners, 1,100 guns. British bring down 6 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
- The German liner "Kaiserin," 15,000 ton, slipped out of Good Friday service on 14th; church and wounds 90.
- The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and no restriction on sending of troops.
- March 30—Fighting is resumed on 10 mile front. British hold their position. The French are engaged fighting on 40 mile front. Moreuil to Ham and villages in region of Oudiers, Plovent and Hamel. Roye change hands several times; Germans make progress between the Somme and the Oise. They capture Beaumont and Merieres.
- Long range gunnery in Flanders; Paris, Belgium and women; wounding 37 crew women, 7 children.
- During the week German submarines sink 3 British steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
- March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
- Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 81 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
- The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, capture Poltava and set it on fire.
- British steamship Comargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
- Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Acores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
- March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron threw 43 tons of bombs on railways and encampments at Ham, Channy and Noyon.
- April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hamel, Sennerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil. In Mesopotamia British advance 43 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
- French estimate German losses during 41 day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
- Long distance bombardment of Paris continues; 4 killed; 9 injured.
 - British Admiralty announces loss of Titlboss by submarine, with 4 of crew.
 - In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
 - In London no hot meals are served between 10:30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10:30 P. M.
- April 2—Between the Ayre and the Luse the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Huchenne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Bande Sapt and in road on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: killed by accident, 1; of disease, 1; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13, total killed in action, 18; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 10; of disease, 70; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 37; various causes, 20. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batumi, Kars and Ardahan districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the

- long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
- April 3—Arette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.
- April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals 2,416; sailings, 2,379.
- White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.
- War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.
- 40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.
- Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.
- April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.
- Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.
- Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.
- United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.
- Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.
- Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.
- April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernacourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.
- Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.
- Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.
- Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.
- United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.
- April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.
- The Belgian relief ship *Ministre de Smet de Naeyer* (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.
- The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."
- Long distance bombardment of Paris.
- April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.
- Germans bombard Rheims.
- United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.
- April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Buequoy are heavily shelled.
- Belgian relief ship *Flanders* sunk by mine.
- Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.
- Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.
- April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.
- Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.
- April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.
- April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.
- The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line north-west of Rheims and bring back prisoners.
- The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
- Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.
- German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.
- Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).
- Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.
- April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.
- British troops continue advance in Palestine.
- A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.
- United States steamship *Lake Moor* (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.
- British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.
- German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.
- Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares M. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.
- April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition). United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims.

- German bombers raid London; 1st raid: 12 British aircraft shot down; 8 of enemy's damaged; 23, also bomb railway stations at Jussy, Revo, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guise and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Munition Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Government presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists, to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.
- April 13. Germans capture Roussell, advance to border of Noyon Woods; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hainaut against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Aisne and the Aisne.
- British sink 2 German submarines off Arras; 1000 British troops, German divisions, enter Noyon, leaving prisoners, including a battalion, in number.
- German troops occupy Helminghof, England.
- Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles' letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.
- The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Loch's title of Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in France.
- Navy department announces that 11 States steamship Cyclops, with 23 on board, not heard from since March 4.
- German troops take Haying; French White Guards take Biernobon.
- April 15. "Fat Bertha" long range gun bombards Paris; kills 13, wounds 45.
- British sink 10 German trawlers.
- Turks recapture Batumi, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.
- Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.
- Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.
- April 16. United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; incapacitated, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.
- Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.
- In France men of 16 years are called for training.
- Red Guards evacuate Alsace.
- April 17. British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Armin's forces take Podelcapelle, Luingemarek and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.
- "Fat Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.
- London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.
- United States steamship Florence II, (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port; 34 of crew of 75 saved.
- Baron Biran appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Colonel (Promer), Dr. Wackerle resigns.
- British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,000 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.
- Viscount Milner succeeds Lord D'Orley as British Secretary of War; Lord D'Orley appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Berke. House of Lords passes Munition Bill.

- April 18. West Coast. 10 German submarines sink 10 British ships; 10 British submarines sink 10 German ships. The British capture 10 German ships of 10,000 tons; 15 German ships of 10,000 tons; 15 British ships of 10,000 tons. Bill becomes law. French Government reports 15 British ships of 10,000 tons; 15 German ships of 10,000 tons; 15 British ships of 10,000 tons.
- April 18. French airplanes drop bombs on German batteries in the region of Cambrai and Neuf.
- April 19. French airplanes drop bombs on 50 German ships; 20 of them are German ships of 1,000 tons; 20 British ships of 1,000 tons.
- United States and French troops land at the line on the Meuse, between the German and French lines.
- German torpedo craft bombards Allied ships in the North Sea; at least between the British and French lines. The British and French ships are in the North Sea; at least between the British and French lines.
- April 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. French airplanes drop bombs on German ships; 20 of them are German ships of 1,000 tons; 20 British ships of 1,000 tons.
- April 20. German airplanes drop bombs on the Swiss frontier; 20 of them are German ships of 1,000 tons; 20 British ships of 1,000 tons.
- April 21. The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns, from Pershing's estimate German losses of 300 to 500.
- Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, April 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 dead reports missing).
- British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Mannheim, and the Thionville railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chabes, Juville and Bethwiller; 3 British machines fail to return.
- British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards, Russian Red Guards are co-operating.
- Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.
- German National Assembly declares war with Germany.
- April 22. Baron von Richtofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.
- Baron Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for \$148,000,000.
- April 23. Major Raoul Luthery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of 10th Air, his 5th.
- United States casualties in France to date: killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 101; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 43; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 87.
- April 22-23. German destroyer and submarine base at Zebrugga blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers loaded with cement. 11 British cruisers and five mines the complete armaments, submarine and heavy guns, and 100 tons of food and clothing, and districts, including, during operations. A submarine torpedo fired at Ostend was run down by the British blockading ships, growing into a floating mine. British losses at Zebrugga and Ostend: killed, 10; injured 144; officers died of wounds 3; missing 2; wounded 29; not died of wounds 25; missing 14; wounded 355.

- April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viencelhook Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
- British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
- April 25—Germans assault from Wyttschaete to Bailloul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
- British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
- French fight their way into Hangard.
- Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
- April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Loere.
- The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.
- British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.
- The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Loere changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.
- In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.
- The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
- Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
- April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Loere.
- In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatli and 300 prisoners.
- April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,523; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
- May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
- British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.
- Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
- Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
- At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
- Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
- May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
- United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
- British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaumes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
- In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
- May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Ailette is repulsed.
- British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlschutte work.
- United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
- May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
- British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
- Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaumes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcellave, Mameo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
- May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
- May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
- Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
- Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.
- May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
- May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
- Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
- United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
- May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
- In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
- May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
- Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
- The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
- The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
- The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.

- May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Cuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
- United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Contigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
 - German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
 - The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
 - Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
- May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chigny and Floy-le-Marcel.
- German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
- May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April: airplanes, 214; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 11 captive balloons.
- British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 4; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway stations at Lille, Menin, Chaubines, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
 - German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
 - Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
 - In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,446 in area held by the British.
 - United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 152; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,552; missing in action and in prison, 215.
 - Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
 - Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
 - Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
 - German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
- May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
- British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
- May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
- German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
 - British airmen bomb Saarbrucken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
 - Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.
- May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
- German division, near Dyvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
 - Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
- May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
- United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
 - American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
- The L. d. Klotter, at 10,000 tons, is the largest German ship in Ireland; 1,000 British soldiers are arrested and deported with her.
- May 19—Australians capture 100 prisoners, 100 miles from Melancourt; 500 prisoners and 100 machine guns; German raids in Poland; 14 British soldiers killed by United States troops.
- London despatches say that the Austrians in Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
 - Musselman and Bel-heyah forces battle in the Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
 - German troops occupy Brodka, an island in the Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
 - Major Raul Lamber, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Tonk.
 - France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
- May 20—On south bank of Amre, British enter Vallesur-Amre.
- United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
 - In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 57 killed, 161 wounded.
 - German bombing squadrons destroy French ammunition depots near Blagny.
 - Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
 - Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 43, injure 439; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
- May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded, 2,619; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
- British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
- May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 4, injure 12.
- United States steamship Walaya, sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
- May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Kaunswald; 41 tons in incendiary bombs and bullets and docks at Bruges.
- British transport Moldavia, on way to channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
 - First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
 - British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
- May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Ericourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlagen, 12 miles north of Metz.
- Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
 - Troops of German division at Dyvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
 - Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
- May 25—Allies bomb billets near Arrancieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vassonware and the Bruges docks.
- The Henry Dimm, Edna and Happonge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
 - German superdreadnought U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
- May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
- May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longfleur rail road station destroyed; 26 killed.
- English transport Leasowe Castle, 6,737 tons, sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.

- May 26—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.
- May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.
- German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeu and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Mahnaison, Courtceon, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
 - Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.
 - Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.
- May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
- Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.
 - Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.
- May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.
- German airplane bombards Amiens.
- May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims, German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The *Agawam*, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.
- May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport *President Lincoln*, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.
- June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Oureq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.
- British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.
 - British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.
- June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faverolles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The *Texel* sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner *Edward H. Cole* and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship *Bristol*. Schooner *Jacob S. Haskell* sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Platt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.
- June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 288 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage end in Great Britain, from today, 3 half pence (3c).
- June 4—Between the Aisne and the Oureq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
- Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were *Edna* (375 tons), *Carolina* (5,092 tons), *Herbert L. Pratt* (5,372 tons), *Winne Connie* (1,869 tons), *Edward H. Cole* (1,791 tons), *Jacob H. Haskell* (1,778 tons), *Isabelle H. Wiley* (779 tons), *Hattie Dunn* (436 tons), *Samuel W. Hathaway* (1,038 tons), *Hauppauge* (1,330 tons).
 - French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
 - German submarine attacks French steamship *Radio-lene* off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
 - Norwegian steamship *Eidsvold* sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark *Attila* and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar, British steamship *Harpathan* blown up off Virginia Capes.
 - United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principles of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.
- June 5—Norwegian steamship *Vinland* torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship *Argonaut* torpedoed off Scilly Island.
- Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Domniers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
 - British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentieres, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.
 - United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.
 - British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.
- June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Boursches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphrasie and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.
- Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 650 guns, 2,000 machine guns.
 - Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Kickenbacher each brought down 3.
 - United States Marines drive Germans $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torey and force way into Boursches.
 - Holland hospital vessel *Koningin-Regents* sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.
 - Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.
- June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Boursches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.
- Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.
 - Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.
 - Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on 6-mile front.

June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dammard, east of Chery and north of Nouilly-la-Poterie.

—By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Berozoches. French recapture Lore Hospice.

—1,000 Czech-Slovak troops reach Vladyvostok.

—Norwegian steamer Vindegen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinard del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.

June 8—United States Government announces that 5,000 Germans interned as enemy agents; 340 United States prisoners in Germany.

June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Mondidier and Nogent. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Reussens-sur-Mar and Mery, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Frety and Mortier and on front comprising Belval, Camillecourt and Ville. British armmen bomb region around Reye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.

British and French armmen bomb Neuf and Fresnois-le-Roye.

British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.

June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chery-Thierry, in Bellan Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.

—The French retire 2 miles to line of Bully and west of Nampel.

Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.

Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.

David Pappas, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down 1st with German plane.

Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maure and gain a footing in Marquignies. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Reussens-sur-Mar. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through rough Allied position. Gen. von Scholler's forces cross the Marne, attack heights of Marquignies and Argonne and advance to Antilly. On the Oise, Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.

Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 15,000 prisoners.

June 11—All's new counter-offensive drive on 1-mile front between Mondidier and Nogent, retake much ground, take 1,000 prisoners.

French finally reach heights between Courcelles and Mortier, pierce Le Belloy and Gullys Wood, reach south outskirts of St. Maure, in counter-drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Chery United States troops capture Bellan Wood and 300 prisoners. British in region of Morlancourt, 12 miles on Oise, capture 298 prisoners (45 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.

—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 481; on horses, accident and other causes, 1,507; wounded in action, 1,190; missing, 32.

Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.

British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9, inclusive, 10 air raids bombed Tlammert, Zeebrugge lock, gates, Bruges docks, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Ghisbelle, Middelkerke and St. Denis Westren aerodromes.

June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maure; take 100 prisoners. Germans get road out on the Marne, occupy Mecheux and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommeries and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from La Floyon to

Arthel. German 3d Army advances to west bank of the Oise. French capture 100 prisoners at Fras-le-Val.

United States troops capture 100 prisoners in Bellan Wood.

Final figures for English Government show that 144,000 army subscriptions placed in the collection London measures that Government has decided to totally cancel. Germans claim that beginning of drive on June 9, 1900.

When they launch attack from Courcelles to Mery, between the Aisne and the Oise, they capture German villages of Laversine, Courcelles and most other points. French drive back across the Marne and capture Mecheux. British aerial squadron bomb streets of Tlammert and other towns and stations on Oise. German S. 34 submarine ship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, 13 crew killed, 12 saved.

June 14—Germans attack French near Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining ground. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterêts the Germans open fire on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Courcy-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely held.

Norwegian ships Soma and Krings Jan, both small, sunk by U boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes, 100 miles north.

—German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.

Turks occupy Tlammert, second largest city in Persia. United States consulate and consular agents expelled, looted.

June 15—French drive Germans from Courcy-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montcelvert. Take 140 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bellime, British take 194 prisoners, 10 machine guns.

Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been camping since on battle front in Alsace since May 21.

—Rome despatch says Austrian plans offensive on 10-mile front from Asiago Plateau to the south. British night attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 1,500 men.

Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces that 10,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veuilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British and Commonwealth forces, south of the Somme and near Helemont, take 28 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 600 German stock troops, 1 machine gun, 2 machine guns, 10 machine guns. Austrian forces, south of the Somme, take 100 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns.

On Italian front, Austrians capture and destroy 1st Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians receive 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns. British forces, south of the Somme, take 100 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns. Austrians capture 100 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns. British forces, south of the Somme, take 100 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns.

British drive in south of the Somme, take 100 prisoners, 10 machine guns, 10 machine guns. United States casualties since entering the war total 2,085.

Exchange of 10,000 French and German prisoners of war begins through Switzerland.

President Orlando announces to British, Chinese and Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor of Russia is being studied, proposed cession of territory.

June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne. Premier Radoshloff of Bulgaria resigns, succeeded by ex Premier Mihail.

- June 17—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.
- June 18—Troopship Drinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
- Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
- Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
- Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
- British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of \$2,500,000,000, making total to date, \$36,710,000,000.
- June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.
- June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
- Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
- Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
- Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.
- June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
- United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
- Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
- Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cosacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
- United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.
- June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.
- June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.
- June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.
- June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
- Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
- British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.
- June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
- Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting of Belleau Woods and Contigny: 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
- London reports influenza epidemic along German front.
- June 27—Llandoverly Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada, 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
- First contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
- German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.
- June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
- British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.
- June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.
- British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
- Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
- United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
- Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.
- June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Soissons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.
- June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
- English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolshevik fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.
- July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; co-operate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.
- July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
- July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
- Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
- Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
- French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
- July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
- July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
- July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
- Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
- British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
- Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
- July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
- British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.
- French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
- German seaplanes attack a British submarine off the east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
- July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
- Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
- Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviks, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
- July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
- Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).

- July 20—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcey, and recapture Marfaux.
- The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise daytime assault.
 - British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
 - White Star Line steamship *Justicia* (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast; 11 of crew dead.
- July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hull No. 193; advance 1 mile.
- German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
 - Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
- July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
- United States schooner *Robert* and *Richard* sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
 - United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Oureq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
- July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
- French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Rain-dal, overlooking Valley of Ayre.
- July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpail. British repulse attack at Virgny.
- Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
 - Several thousand British munition workers strike.
 - Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
 - Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnécourt.
 - From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
- July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
- July 25—Steamship *Tipperanoe*, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
- Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
- July 26—French recapture Villedomtoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epieds and Trugay, United States troops defeat the Germans.
- Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
 - Portuguese bark *Porto* sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
 - United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
 - Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
 - Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
- July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages; Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Arçon in center. On the west French capture Grand-Rozey.
- July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
- Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
 - Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
 - United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
- July 31—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
 - Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
- Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Memiere Wood; in center Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
- French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,504.
- Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 5 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
- Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
 - Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
 - British ambulance transport *Warilda*, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
 - Steamer *Lake Portage* torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
 - Steamer *O. B. Jennings* sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
- Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
- In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Ayre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
- Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Ayre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassée Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
- Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
 - Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."
- Aug. 5—Schooner *Gladys J. Holland* torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
- United States troops land at Archangel.
 - Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
 - United States schooner *Stanley M. Seaman* stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
- Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
- Romania signs treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
 - Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
 - United States steamship *Morak* (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.

Aug. 7. United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Fave and Clame Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.

- Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.

The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.

Aug. 8 British and French forces, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launched new offensive in 8th battle salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners, and 100 guns.

- Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.

Aug. 9. Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 mi. s. south-east of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.

- Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Montaubert captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montaubert. Germans begin evacuating Passchendaele. British and French take 47,000 prisoners. German soldiers lose, but claims Allied advance has been stopped. German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.

Russian Premier Lammie tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.

Gen. Otsu, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.

A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.

Aug. 10. United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Abda May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Bennett of Gloucester, Mass.

French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chilly. British advance toward Braye; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division "Inure," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.

Aug. 11. French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Aisne; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaunoy.

British airmen on second day of Pheardy offensive shoot down 6 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.

- Advisors report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.

ing. He estimated that 30,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.

- British steamship *Peninsular* torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Newfoundland.

ing 12. Allied advance slows up. Americans capture
Gray. French take Gury.

Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.

Norwegian steamer, *Sommerstad*, sunk by torpedo, 25 miles off Fire Island, no casualties.

Steamer Frederick R. K...
out light; 3 killed, 4 w...

Schooner Dorothy Barrett, tracked by shipyard on Cape May, N. J. Crew aboard in vessel, 27 = 100, fire, no lives lost.

Aug. 15. Canadian troops capture villages of Duer and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Cambrai, north of Valenciennes.

north west of Châlons - their patrols enter Allied French make local gains between the Meuse and the Oise Rivers.

Persons taken on western front now number
30,344

Miles from Archangel ports to 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.

First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.

A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

- United States schooner *Madrugada* shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.

ing. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter-attack on Dammery—British push up the valley on both sides of the Aisne, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood—Germans evacuate Aisne, Berquin, and La's salient.

- The Don Crossed the clear left bank of the Don and moved south. Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Matrosov by a submarine and reported on fire. Later it was saved. United States cargo ship *Montana*, 60,500 gross tons, torpedoed and sunk in trench war zone. 5 men missing.

A second United States Army Special Forces group from Manila lands at Alibon, 500

- United States air squadron of 18 De Havilland machines of this type, equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flights over German lines.

United States steamer *Albatross*, 18,800 tons, sunk by torpedo with loss of 3

- Aug. 16—British steamer *Eserick* (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
- Aug. 17—United States cargo ship *Joseph Cudaby* torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
- French capture plateau north of Autrechies, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
 - Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
 - Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
 - A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
 - A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
 - British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
 - French cruiser *Dupetit Thouras* sunk by U-boat.
 - Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
 - Gen. March says there are 1,150,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
 - Norwegian steamship *San Jose* sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark *Nordhav* off Cape Henry.
- Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
- Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker *Mirlo* reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.
- Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Mer-ville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
- Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Lufbery's.
- Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
- Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
 - Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-aviator, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
 - Steam trawler *Triumph* is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
- Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
- British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
 - Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
 - The *Lake Eden* torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
 - United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
 - Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
- Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
- Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenin-Trotsky peace treaty.
 - The *Gasconier*, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
- Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
- Australians take Chugnes and Chugnonles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.
 - Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
 - British airmen bomb Frankfurt, Cologne and Mannheim.
 - Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincaré.
 - Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaja, Siberia.
 - Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Grandcourt are captured with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crew missing.
 - Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
- Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vosges.
- Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
 - British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Mouquet Farm and Grandcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
 - Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, *Felix Taussig*, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
- Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpeel and Carlepoint and from heights west of the Ailette.
- German submarine sinks United States schooner *F. J. Flaherty* and Canadian fishing vessels *E. B. Walters*, *C. M. Walters* and *Morris B. Adams*; no lives lost.
- Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
- Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
- British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
 - Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
- Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
- Count von Bernstorff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
- Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaubies and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
- Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.

- Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take N. con. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise, captures Merlinscourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but lose Chavigny. British capture Guindy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 24, 26,000 prisoners.
- Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bullecourt, capture Comblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Concy.
- United States steamer Omega (3,666 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.
- Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chavilly.
- Nicholas Lemme, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
 - Spanish steamship Atar Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; 100 lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.
- Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny, take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lis salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Ailette 200 feet, hold in wood west of Conchy-Chateau; take Creysin Mort and 1,000 prisoners.
- During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,284 officers), 657 guns, over 5,700 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
- British advance in Macedonia north of Makedonik and west of Vardar River.
- Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,002 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,784 machine guns.
- British occupy Drocourt-Quaint line; take La Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois le Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Bouigny, and take Villers au Bois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre Vaast Wood and take villages of Allennes and Haut-Allennes. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.
- British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.
- Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Ep by and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
- United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
- United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid Atlantic by gunfire.
- Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Quant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20 mile front.
- Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
- Powder factory at Plamen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.
- Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equinvaux take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulverghem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
- Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.
- United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
- United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.
- Sept. 6—British take 10,000 prisoners east of Peronne.
- British destroy 100 German submarines since Aug. 2800.
 - United States troops capture 1,000 prisoners since Aug. 2900.
- Sept. 7—Germans capture 1,000 prisoners. French advance 70 miles beyond La Fere. British take St. Quentin and 10,000 prisoners. French take St. Simon, La Fere, and 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 8—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 9—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 10—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 11—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 12—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 13—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 14—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 15—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 16—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 17—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 18—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 19—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 20—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 21—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 22—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
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- Sept. 24—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 25—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 26—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 27—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 28—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 29—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.
- Sept. 30—French capture 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners. Allies capture 10,000 prisoners. French take 10,000 prisoners. British take 10,000 prisoners.

- Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley Page machines used by Americans.
- Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
- Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
- British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front, engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
- In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10 mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
- Czechoslovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.
- Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
- United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
- Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
- In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12 mile front; take Gradeshnitsa, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
- Serbians reach Koriak.
- Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
- Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epehy, Peziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
- Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20 mile front; cross Gradeshnitsa; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on the St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Noursard, Pommès, La Marche and Binney.
- Sept. 19—English troops take Lempiere and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
- In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
- General Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 10-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
- British evacuate Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
- German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
- Sept. 20—On the western front British retake Moenvres.
- Since Sept. 18, 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
- British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfurt and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
- Austrian U-boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
- An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
- United States steamer Tiedoroga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
- Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bohnay, Frascity and Mohange.
- In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, taking 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
- Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and the same from Conflans.
- Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
- Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
- United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
- Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, resigns.
- Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
- Serbian forces advance in region of Celren, take high crest near Porta and Crena.
- In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
- The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
- Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
- In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smolkvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
- In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hiss. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
- Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
- Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Épine-de-Dillon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
- On the Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topodchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
- London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
- Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
- British airmen bomb Frankfurt and German air-dromes at Euhl and Kaiserlauten.
- Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
- Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles retake strong positions.
- British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.

- Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hoogledede and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaufevair. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
- On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
- United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
- United States cargo steamship San Sala (2,478 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barneget, N. J.
- United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.
- Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenyi River and the plain of Mazirkja.
- Baron von Hussarck, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.
- Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Douai. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
- British capture Beaufevair and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
- Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Hussein.
- King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.
- Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
- Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
- Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
- Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rhems salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheldt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentières, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
- German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses and requests immediate armistice.
- Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
- Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
- Italians take Dibra.
- Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
- In Albania Italians reach Lindas.
- Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.
- Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Mames, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
- French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
- Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
- United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chelery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Fremont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In center British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.
- Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
- French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Condesur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 131 and village of Roueroy.
- Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
- Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassaneceevich 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
- Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
- British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
- Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
- The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
- Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
- United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
- United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
- Serbians reach Goritza.
- United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.
- Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
- British armored car batteries enter Ballber, 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
- Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roueroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Souplet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.

Oct. 10.—Since beginning of St. Michael's the United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 22 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavy guns.

Irish mail steamer *Leinster*, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 17, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.

Oct. 11. French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance Limon, occupy Thoulilly, Noyvillotte, Regny, Chailly-sur-Oise, and Thénellez; south of Oise take Servigny; between Alette and Asme take Beaulieu-Chivy, Vermonil, Cortone, and Bourg de Comin; cross the Asme, occupy Pargnan and Beaumont, and capture Termes, and Grand pre railroad station. British capture Buva (on angle between Sells River and Scheldt) Cande and Village of Brinastre; between the Scarpe and Quercy la Motte take Sully on Oise river, Avesin, Avesin, Leclles, Eperdon, De court, and Fumignies.

Oct. 12—Gen. Harg and British advance within a mile of Donau. German line behind the Suise Creek. French capture Vietoria.

— At Metropolitan Church House, New York City, the President received a group Associated Press editorial text of Gorman's reply to his questions of Oct. 8, 1948, in acceptance of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1948, suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements for Gorman's re-examination and claims to be supported by great majority of the Keldstar and to speak in the name of the Gorman people.

2. The British hold villages of Hamel, Broderick and L'Ange, and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anmy. United States troops take Consavoie Woods and Melleville Farm and at 10:45 St. Juvén and Coudé, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40 mile front, defeat 7 German divisions, capture 10,000 prisoners, take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.

United States transport Amphion (7,409 tons), bound toward board, has 2 hours' running fight with U-boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.

Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk, are welcomed by Gen. Ivanov, War Minister of Omsk Government.

Oct. 11: British take Ligon and La Fère. Gen. Gornand repulsed Arme band below Bethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Suse Canal, take 200 prisoners, 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.

Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,561 prisoners, 1,000 officers, 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.

President Pomare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 14. In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Miravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.

Oct. 11 British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.

—British attack on 20 mile front toward Ley River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Meun Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Reims. Allied line is within 2 miles of Conrart. To the south British cross Haut-Deul Canal, on a 5 mile front. French and British reach the Conrart-Jugel main-st. railway.

—In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.

—United States troops pass beyond Cimet and Romagny, seize positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-S. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; take 20 prisoners. Allies take Dinant, Boschmolen, Gulleghem, Wulverghem and Werviq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hachbrook, Gutsberg and Beyern. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.

Oct. 16. Brush cross the line between American and German. Southward R.R. to French colony village of Au Renne, 10 miles from St. Simeon. A Notre Dame de Lasso, and village of Tann. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pré, 10 miles E. Muriel Farm. French cavalry approach Thilly, 7 miles from Grand Pré. C and 40 miles from U.S.-E. border. Brush reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille, take Lunelles. Belgians attack Bapaume, northeast of Comtrain. Large division of Belgians captures German colony, 145 staff and 2000 men. Belgians cut Thionville-Osney road and are astride of Thionville-Buzes Road.

Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on barrels of Dugout. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsh, 125 miles northwest of Vologda.

British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 15 miles north of Beirut.

London reports that up to July 1, 1963, the Government had obligated 1,117,189 men to the British Army. The first Indian war loan, \$200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.

Germany's Federal Council accepts no reference to the Constitution, but after consultation of Parliament and on the Reichstag request for peace, it acts in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion. Baron Buriak, Austrian Ambassador in Berlin, Minister says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegation, in discussing President's note: "We always establish in agreement with Germany."

Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Kinshevdj, 50 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.

The French take Ipe's, r. Montenegro.

Oct. 17 Allied troops capture Ostend, Belgium and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Channel's rubles southwest of Guis. Allied States troops take Châtillon Wood.

Germans took 60 Dunkirk with long guns, 20
Aircraft killed; 1 man wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zbrunger, Brucos, Thibet, Torgoduz, Redfish, and many other small towns. British take more of Lillo-Schurtz. United States and British troops attack east of La Cuchana, take Barch. French troops retake Fort of Ambigu and village

- of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
- More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inreecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
 - French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
 - Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
 - Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
 - Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.
- Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
- Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
 - President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.
- Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gouraud attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouziers, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourreth; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
- French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Viciin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
 - German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.
- Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 39,198.
- British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.
 - Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
 - King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
 - Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.
- Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."
- Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.
- Serbians occupy Massif of Meeka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.
 - The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.
- Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."
- British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Briculles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.
 - In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.
 - British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saar-Brucken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.
 - Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.
 - Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.
- Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Mauberge. British also take villages of Neuville, Salesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Cheverresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.
- In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornio River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.
 - Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.
- Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecaillon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.
- Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.
 - Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.
 - Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.
 - Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.
 - British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.
- Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.
- A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.
 - Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

Oct. 26. Italians continue advance on mountain in Prave front; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.

—British, under Gen. Allnby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

On 27 French advance 5 miles, between the Orne and the Sarre. Reach outskirts of Gumbrecht, Crèvecœur, Sarre, Roberts, Moerenvy, and Pous. 1 taken, Montcaube Neuf, and Montigny sur Sarre. Origny St. Benoit, Commines, and Cléveray. Morgny. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Bellard. 1st and 2nd R.I. United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack, British 2nd Div. are reinforced.

- Italians and British cross the Pave, take the Island of Grave di Polenta

Oct. 28. Germans counter-attack the French on the Oise near Pierrefontaine east of the Peronne group north-east of Paris les Perons. British south of Verdennes advance to within 100 yds. of Rheims and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and the war ends with enthusiasm. Among the east of the Meuse, a tank German in Coudreville Wood and Ormont Wood and are pushed.

While on 45 miles from drive Austrians 5 miles from the Ploze toward the living. Comrade is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

Gen. Pershing's artillery bombards the Germans Long
way. Mercedes shuttle service

Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrássy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czechs Slovaks and Tugo Slavs is ready for armistice.

M. Poincaré, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to 1½ pound per week per person, except lamb and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

On 29 June fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhine. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantleyville and Comel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposits from banks.

Do's United States casualties: Army, 300, marine corps, 60.

- United States drops bomb Montigny and Devil-
lers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance mis-
sions are lost.

—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

- From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 500 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

— In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 20, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

* Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30. Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livignol on 50 mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Segnisimo and Monte Corson. United States troops take Ameriville and advance for about two miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Ix and the Scheldt, near Camars and Englefont, the Germans repulse attacks.

- French advance on north bank of Oise, west of
Oise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of

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- Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Monzay, Beaulair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Toges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.
- Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.
 - Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.
 - Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.
- Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautréve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambretion; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Heeg, Entoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lanenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 1½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.
- Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.
 - People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.
 - Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.
 - President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.
 - Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.
 - Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.
 - New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" \$400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviks.
- Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.
- Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.
 - Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmedy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the center (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.
 - The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.
 - The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.
 - Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.
- Nov. 6—Reports from the center of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.
- American and French troops continue their advance. Mirvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.
 - The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.
 - As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the center, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.
- Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longnyon line protects. Longnyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.
- The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German center communications. More than 100 villages were taken.
 - British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quicvrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompiere, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.
 - Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now controlled all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel fired on by revolutionists.

French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, over-
throwing the retreating Germans, taking prisoners and
capturing guns, rail cars and heavy trains. Clipped in
formation, they ran from St. Michel to La Fosse, to
Fornies. Thus an Artois and St. Michel were captured.
Our force continued their pursuit beyond these local-
ities, on the general line of Mouquignies, the north-
east-kirts of the St. Michel Forest, Mainghem, and
Philippe Forge. Finally, east, after leaving the
passage on the Thion and Aube Rivers, and across
the plateau to the north, took Sedan, where we
reached the Meuse's Hirson railway bridge. The village
of Wagny and south of Maubert's station, on the
right they reached and surrounded the town of Maubert,
and crossed the Meuse river at the bridge site
Lumes.

- Nov. 9—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.
- Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of Business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.
- Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.
- The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.
- Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.
- The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7.30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Midlachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.
- Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.
- Wilhelm II, the reigning King of Wurttemberg abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.
- The 1st and 2d American armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Brimoncourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans crossed the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing the Americans from crossing.
- The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Manteuge.
- In Vienna and Neustadt the aeroplane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pottau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Lailbach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at \$14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians.
- The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Lailbach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrovitz, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.
- The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.
- More than a quarter of a million of Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.
- King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.
- Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.
- The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.
- President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.
- Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.
- Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."
- King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.
- When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows: From north of the Chateau d'Hannancelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Danvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thicte Brook and the Danvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.
- The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin, and the Mainbois Farm skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wa-

Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently

July 1—The army had reported 149,033 cases of disabled soldiers to the War Risk Insurance bureau. It was estimated that the final total would be close to 200,000.

82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
 84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvie; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons; Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tully and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
 90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Ne-

vada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostrooscheke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
 92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbach and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
 83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
 76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montreuil; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
 85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Ponilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges, Jr.
 40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Reigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. E. S. Strong.

Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 World Almanac and Cyclopedia. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations

in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

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